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| NEWS | 3 | JAN 16 | CAS patent coverage enhanced to include exemplified prophetic substances |
| NEWS | 4 | JAN 28 | USPATFULL, USPAT2, and USPATOLD enhanced with new custom IPC display formats |
| NEWS | 5 | JAN 28 | MARPAT searching enhanced |
| NEWS | 6 | JAN 28 | USGENE now provides USPTO sequence data within 3 days of publication |
| NEWS | 7 | JAN 28 | TOXCENTER enhanced with reloaded MEDLINE segment |
| NEWS | 8 | JAN 28 | MEDLINE and LMEDLINE reloaded with enhancements |
| NEWS | 9 | FEB 08 | STN Express, Version 8.3, now available |
| NEWS | 10 | FEB 20 | PCI now available as a replacement to DPCI |
| NEWS | 11 | FEB 25 | IFIREF reloaded with enhancements |
| NEWS | 12 | FEB 25 | IMSPRODUCT reloaded with enhancements |
| NEWS | 13 | FEB 29 | WPINDEX/WPIDS/WPIX enhanced with ECLA and current U.S. National Patent Classification |
| NEWS | 14 | MAR 31 | IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB enhanced with new custom IPC display formats |
| NEWS | 15 | MAR 31 | CAS REGISTRY enhanced with additional experimental spectra |
| NEWS | 16 | MAR 31 | CA/Caplus and CASREACT patent number format for U.S. applications updated |
| NEWS | 17 | MAR 31 | LPFI now available as a replacement to LDPCI |
| NEWS | 18 | MAR 31 | EMBASE, EMBAL, and LEMBASE reloaded with enhancements |
| NEWS | 19 | APR 04 | STN AnaVist, Version 1, to be discontinued |
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| NEWS EXPRESS | FEBRUARY 08 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.3, AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 20 FEBRUARY 2008 | | |
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 8 Apr 2008 (20080408/ED)

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E2      1      US20060189737/PN
E3      1 -->  US20060189738/PN
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E6      1      US20060189741/PN
E7      2      US20060189742/PN
E8      1      US20060189743/PN
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E11     1      US20060189746/PN
E12     2      US20060189747/PN
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L1      1 US20060189738/PN
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=> d all
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L1
AN      2005:0901/2  CAPLUS full-text
DN      142:178205
ED      Entered STN:  04 Feb 2005
TI      Preparation of water-absorbent resin compositions with good deodorization,
```

hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials

IN Ueda, Hiroko; Wada, Katsuyuki; Nakashima, Yasuhisa

PA Nippon Shokubai Co., Ltd., Japan

SO PCT Int. Appl., 88 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM C08L101-14

ICS C08K003-22; A61L015-60; A61L015-18; A61F013-53

CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)

Section cross-reference(s): 63

FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------|---|------|----------|------------------|--------------|
| PI | WO 2005010102 | A1 | 20050203 | WO 2004-JP10896 | 20040723 |
| | W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | |
| | RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| | AU 2004259960 | A1 | 20050203 | AU 2004-259960 | 20040723 |
| | JP 2005060677 | A | 20050310 | JP 2004-216530 | 20040723 |
| | EP 1648966 | A1 | 20060426 | EP 2004-748103 | 20040723 |
| | R: BE, DE, FR, GB | | | | |
| | BR 2004012858 | A | 20061003 | BR 2004-12858 | 20040723 |
| | CN 1852949 | A | 20061025 | CN 2004-80027083 | 20040723 |
| | IN 2006KN00032 | A | 20070803 | IN 2006-KN32 | 20060103 |
| | US 20060189738 | A1 | 20060824 | US 2006-565324 | 20060120 <-- |
| | KR 755476 | B1 | 20070904 | KR 2006-701546 | 20060123 |
| | MX 2006PA01014 | A | 20060801 | MX 2006-PA1014 | 20060125 |
| PRAI | JP 2003-280373 | A | 20030725 | | |
| | WO 2004-JP10896 | W | 20040723 | | |

CLASS

| PATENT NO. | CLASS | PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES |
|---------------|-------|---|
| WO 2005010102 | ICM | C08L101-14 |
| | ICS | C08K003-22; A61L015-60; A61L015-18; A61F013-53 |
| | IPCI | C08L0101-14 [ICM,7]; C08L0101-00 [ICM,7,C*]; C08K0003-22 [ICS,7]; C08K0003-00 [ICS,7,C*]; A61L0015-60 [ICS,7]; A61L0015-18 [ICS,7]; A61L0015-16 [ICS,7,C*]; A61F0013-53 [ICS,7]; A61F0013-15 [ICS,7,C*] |
| | IPCR | A61L0015-16 [I,C*]; A61L0015-18 [I,A]; A61L0015-60 [I,A]; C08L0101-00 [I,C*]; C08L0101-14 [I,A] |
| | ECLA | A61L015/18; A61L015/60; C08L101/14 |
| AU 2004259960 | IPCI | C08L0101-00 [I,C]; A61F0013-15 [I,C]; A61L0015-16 [I,C]; C08K0003-00 [I,C]; C08L0101-14 [I,A]; A61F0013-53 [I,A]; A61L0015-18 [I,A]; A61L0015-60 [I,A]; C08K0003-22 [I,A] |
| | IPCR | C08L0101-00 [I,C]; C08L0101-14 [I,A]; A61F0013-15 [I,C]; A61F0013-53 [I,A]; A61L0015-16 [I,C]; A61L0015-18 [I,A]; A61L0015-60 [I,A]; C08K0003-00 [I,C]; C08K0003-22 [I,A] |
| JP 2005060677 | IPCI | C08L0101-14 [ICM,7]; C08L0101-00 [ICM,7,C*]; |

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|----------------|--|---|
| | | A61F0005-44 [ICS,7]; A61F0005-441 [ICS,7]; A61F0013-15 [ICS,7]; A61F0013-472 [ICS,7]; A61F0013-49 [ICS,7]; A61F0013-53 [ICS,7]; C08K0003-22 [ICS,7]; C08K0003-00 [ICS,7,C*]; C08K0007-02 [ICS,7]; C08K0007-00 [ICS,7,C*] |
| | IPCR | A61F0005-44 [I,A]; A61F0005-44 [I,C*]; A61F0005-441 [I,A]; A61F0005-441 [I,C*]; A61F0013-15 [I,A]; A61F0013-15 [I,C*]; A61F0013-472 [I,A]; A61F0013-49 [I,A]; A61F0013-53 [I,A]; C08K0003-00 [I,C*]; C08K0003-22 [I,A]; C08K0007-00 [I,C*]; C08K0007-02 [I,A]; C08L0101-00 [I,C*]; C08L0101-14 [I,A] |
| | FTERM | 3B029/BA11; 3B029/BA17; 3B029/BD22; 4C003/AA23; 4C003/HA01; 4C098/AA09; 4C098/CC02; 4C098/DD05; 4C098/DD10; 4C098/DD16; 4C098/DD19; 4C098/DD23; 4C098/DD27; 4C098/DD29; 4C098/DD30; 4J002/AA031; 4J002/BB181; 4J002/BE021; 4J002/BG011; 4J002/BG101; 4J002/BN011; 4J002/DE106; 4J002/DE146; 4J002/DJ006; 4J002/GB00 |
| EP 1648966 | IPCI | C08L0101-14 [ICM,7]; C08L0101-00 [ICM,7,C*]; C08K0003-22 [ICS,7]; C08K0003-00 [ICS,7,C*]; A61L0015-60 [ICS,7]; A61L0015-18 [ICS,7]; A61L0015-16 [ICS,7,C*]; A61F0013-53 [ICS,7]; A61F0013-15 [ICS,7,C*] |
| | IPCR | A61L0015-16 [I,C*]; A61L0015-18 [I,A]; A61L0015-60 [I,A]; C08L0101-00 [I,C*]; C08L0101-14 [I,A] |
| BR 2004012858 | ECLA | A61L015/18; A61L015/60; C08L0101/14 |
| | IPCI | C08L0101-14 [ICS,7]; C08L0101-00 [ICS,7,C*]; A61F0013-53 [ICS,7]; A61F0013-15 [ICS,7,C*]; A61L0015-18 [ICS,7]; A61L0015-60 [ICS,7]; A61L0015-16 [ICS,7,C*]; C08K0003-22 [ICS,7]; C08K0003-00 [ICS,7,C*] |
| | IPCR | A61L0015-16 [I,C*]; C08L0101-00 [I,C*]; A61L0015-18 [I,A]; A61L0015-60 [I,A]; C08L0101-14 [I,A] |
| | ECLA | A61L015/18; A61L015/60; C08L0101/14 |
| CN 1852949 | IPCI | C08L0101-14 [I,A]; C08L0101-00 [I,C*]; C08K0003-22 [I,A]; C08K0003-00 [I,C*]; A61L0015-60 [I,A]; A61L0015-18 [I,A]; A61L0015-16 [I,C*]; A61F0013-53 [I,A]; A61F0013-15 [I,C*] |
| | IPCR | C08L0101-00 [I,C]; C08L0101-14 [I,A]; A61L0015-16 [I,C*]; A61L0015-18 [I,A]; A61L0015-60 [I,A] |
| | ECLA | A61L015/18; A61L015/60; C08L0101/14 |
| IN 2006KN00032 | IPCI | C08L0101-14 [ICM,7]; C08L0101-00 [ICM,7,C*] |
| US 20060189738 | IPCI | C08K0003-22 [I,A]; C08K0003-00 [I,C*] |
| | NCL | 524/413.000 |
| | ECLA | A61L015/18; A61L015/60; C08L0101/14 |
| KR 755476 | IPCI | C08L0101-14 [I,A]; C08L0101-00 [I,A]; C08K0003-22 [I,A]; C08K0003-00 [I,C*] |
| MX 2006PA01014 | IPCI | A61F0013-53 [ICM,7]; A61F0013-15 [ICM,7,C*]; A61L0015-18 [ICS,7]; A61L0015-60 [ICS,7]; A61L0015-16 [ICS,7,C*]; C08K0003-22 [ICS,7]; C08K0003-00 [ICS,7,C*]; C08L0101-14 [ICS,7]; C08L0101-00 [ICS,7,C*] |
| AB | Title water-absorbent resin compns. comprise a water-absorbent resin obtainable by polymerizing an unsatd. monomer having an acid group and/or a salt thereof, and complex oxide hydrate containing zinc and silicon, or zinc and aluminum, wherein the complex oxide hydrate contains zinc as main metal component, the mass ratio of the content of zinc and the content of silicon or aluminum is in the range of 50/50 - 99/1, and the absorption capacity at 60 min toward 0.90 mass% sodium chloride aqueous solution under the pressure of 1.9 kPa is not less than 20 g/g. Thus, 3.4 g polyethylene glycol diacrylate and 38% 5500 g an aqueous sodium acrylate solution with neutralization degree 75 mol% were polymerized to give a hydrogel, which was dried at 150°, pulverized, classified by particle size, and mixed the classified particles, 100 parts of the resulting water-absorbent resin powder was mixed with 3.83 | |

parts a surface crosslinking agent containing propylene glycol 0.5, ethylene glycol diglycidyl ether 0.03, and 1,4-butanediol 0.3 parts, heated at 210° for 55 min to give a water-absorbent resin with absorption capacity 35 g/g without load and 32 g/g under pressure 1.9 kPa, 100 parts of which was mixed with 0.50 parts Ceratiox SZ 100S a complex oxide hydrate of zinc and silicon (zinc/silicon = 82/18, average particle diameter 0.36 µm), showing absorption capacity 36 g/g without load and 32 g/g under 1.9 kPa, good deodorization of hydrogen sulfide and ammonia, hygroscopic blocking rate, and separation ratio.

ST water absorbent compn deodorization hygroscopic gel strength sepn resistance; crosslinked acrylic polyoxyalkylene metal oxide compn

IT (absorbent; preparation of with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)

IT KL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (acrylic, crosslinked; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)

IT uses

KL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (deodorants; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)

IT Embryophyta

Plants (extractants, deodorants; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)

IT Camellia (exts., deodorants; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)

IT Absorbents (hydrogels; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)

IT Absorbents

Deodorants (preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)

IT Fibers

KL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)

IT Medical goods (sanitary napkins; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)

IT KL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (blend with metal oxide, deodorant; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)

IT 13463-67-7DP, Titanium oxide, hydrated

KL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PREP

(Preparation); USES (Uses)

(blend with silicon oxide, deodorant; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)

IT

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(blend with zinc oxide, deodorant; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)

IT 634588-11-7, FS 80MO 835628-30-3, Ceratiox SZ 1005

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(deodorant; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)

IT 357617-37-9P 632327-14-1P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)

IT 1344-09-8, Sodium silicate 7550-45-0, Titanium chloride, processes

7733-02-0, Zinc sulfate 10043-01-3D, Aluminum sulfate, hydrated

RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)

(reactant in deodorant preparation; preparation of water-absorbent resin

compns.

with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)

RE.CNT 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

(1) Kao Corporation; JP 10-147724 A 1998 CAPLUS

(2) Kao Corporation; CA 1182750 A 1998 CAPLUS

(3) Lion Corporation; JP 01-005546 A 1989

(4) Lion Corporation; EP 0282287 A2 1989 CAPLUS

(5) Lion Corporation; DE 3869446 A 1989

(6) Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation; JP 10-298442 A 1998 CAPLUS

(7) Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation; JP 11-049971 A 1999 CAPLUS

(8) Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation; JP 11-116829 A 1999 CAPLUS

(9) Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation; JP 11-148023 A 1999 CAPLUS

(10) Nippon Shokubai Co Ltd; JP 60-158861 A 1985 CAPLUS

(11) Nippon Shokubai Co Ltd; JP 02-041155 A 1990

(12) Nippon Shokubai Co Ltd; JP 11-241030 A 1999 CAPLUS

(13) Uni-Charm Corporation; EP 0799861 A1 1996 CAPLUS

(14) Uni-Charm Corporation; JP 08-176338 A 1996 CAPLUS

(15) Uni-Charm Corporation; US 5980879 A 1996 CAPLUS

=> s 1314-13-2

REGISTRY INITIATED

Substance data SEARCH and crossover from CAS REGISTRY in progress...

Use DISPLAY HITSTR (or FHITSTR) to directly view retrieved structures.

L3 97376 L2

=> s 1344-28-1

REGISTRY INITIATED

Substance data SEARCH and crossover from CAS REGISTRY in progress...
Use DISPLAY HITSTR (or FHITSTR) to directly view retrieved structures.

L5 297471 L4

=> s L3 and L5

L6 18381 L3 AND L5

=> s 7631-86-9

REGISTRY INITIATED

Substance data SEARCH and crossover from CAS REGISTRY in progress...
Use DISPLAY HITSTR (or FHITSTR) to directly view retrieved structures.

L8 413483 L7

=> L3 and L5

L3 IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND

The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.

For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s L3 and L5

L9 18381 L3 AND L5

=> s L3 and L8

L10 16982 L3 AND L8

=> e (resins OR "Resin" OR "Resinification" OR "Resinols" OR "Gum" OR "Gum resins"
OR "Gums" OR "Gums (resinous)" OR "Natural resins" OR "Resinous gums" OR "Resin
acids")

**** START OF FIELD ****

E40 0 --> (RESINS OR RESIN OR RESINIFICATION OR RESINOLS OR GUM OR GUM
RESINS OR GUMS OR GUMS (RESINOUS) OR NATURAL RESINS OR RESI
NOUS GUMS OR RESIN ACIDS)/BI

E41 2 -0/BI

E42 5863147 0/BI

E43 113279 00/BI

E44 1 00-10-4/BI

E45 2 00-43-1/BI

E46 2 00-43-2/BI

E47 1 00-50-5/BI

E48 437460 000/BI
E49 1 000-20-5/BI

=> s (resins OR "Resin" OR "Resinification" OR "Resinols" OR "Gum" OR "Gum resins"
OR "Gums" OR "Gums (resinous)" OR "Natural resins" OR "Resinous gums" OR "Resin
acids")

431020 RESINS
662049 "RESIN"
431020 "RESINS"
810441 "RESIN"
("RESIN" OR "RESINS")
1270 "RESINIFICATION"
6 "RESINIFICATIONS"
1275 "RESINIFICATION"
("RESINIFICATION" OR "RESINIFICATIONS")
102 "RESINOLS"
60052 "GUM"
14675 "GUMS"
66666 "GUM"
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60052 "GUM"
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66666 "GUM"
("GUM" OR "GUMS")
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255 "GUM RESINS"
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38090 "RESINOUS"
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14675 "GUMS"
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662049 "RESIN"
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810441 "RESIN"

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1622007 "ACIDS"
10794 "RESIN ACIDS"
("RESIN" (W) "ACIDS")

L11 870491 (RESINS OR "RESIN" OR "RESINIFICATION" OR "RESINOLS" OR "GUM"
OR "GUM RESINS" OR "GUMS" OR "GUMS (RESINOUS)" OR "NATURAL RESIN
S" OR "RESINOUS GUMS" OR "RESIN ACIDS")

=> s (hydrogels OR "Gels" (L) "hydro-" OR "Acrylamide-N,N'-methylenebisacrylamide
copolymer")

20564 HYDROGELS
110005 "GELS"
23984 "HYDRO"
37 "HYDROS"


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24020 "HYDRO-"
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1140 "GELS" (L) "HYDRO-"
55849 "ACRYLAMIDE"
2462 "ACRYLAMIDES"
56609 "ACRYLAMIDE"
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3158490 "N"
3158490 "N"
6374 "METHYLENEBISACRYLAMIDE"
4 "METHYLENEBISACRYLAMIDES"
6375 "METHYLENEBISACRYLAMIDE"
      ("METHYLENEBISACRYLAMIDE" OR "METHYLENEBISACRYLAMIDES")
566674 "COPOLYMER"
200122 "COPOLYMERS"
706688 "COPOLYMER"
      ("COPOLYMER" OR "COPOLYMERS")
549 "ACRYLAMIDE-N,N'-METHYLENEBISACRYLAMIDE COPOLYMER"
      ("ACRYLAMIDE" (W) "N" (W) "N" (W) "METHYLENEBISACRYLAMIDE" (W) "COPOLYMER")
L12 21359 (HYDROGELS OR "GELS" (L) "HYDRO-" OR "ACRYLAMIDE-N,N'-METHYLENEBISACRYLAMIDE COPOLYMER")

=> s (absorbents OR "Absorbents" OR "Absorption agents" OR "Hygroscopic substances" OR "Superabsorbents")
23218 ABSORBENTS
23218 "ABSORBENTS"
979455 "ABSORPTION"
13830 "ABSORPTIONS"
985533 "ABSORPTION"
      ("ABSORPTION" OR "ABSORPTIONS")
1324154 "AGENTS"
10 "AGENTSES"
1324158 "AGENTS"
      ("AGENTS" OR "AGENTSES")
143 "ABSORPTION AGENTS"
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20364 "HYGROSCOPIC"
3 "HYGROSCOPICS"
20365 "HYGROSCOPIC"
      ("HYGROSCOPIC" OR "HYGROSCOPICS")
701707 "SUBSTANCES"
1 "SUBSTANCESES"
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      ("SUBSTANCES" OR "SUBSTANCESES")
1238 "HYGROSCOPIC SUBSTANCES"
      ("HYGROSCOPIC" (W) "SUBSTANCES")
1944 "SUPERABSORBENTS"
L13 25826 (ABSORBENTS OR "ABSORBENTS" OR "ABSORPTION AGENTS" OR "HYGROSCOPIC SUBSTANCES" OR "SUPERABSORBENTS")

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L1 1 S E3

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FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:28:56 ON 09 APR 2008
CHARGED TO COST=USPTO
L2 1 S 1314-13-2/RN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:28:56 ON 09 APR 2008
CHARGED TO COST=USPTO
L3 97376 S L2
S 1344-28-1/REG#

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:29:28 ON 09 APR 2008
CHARGED TO COST=USPTO
L4 1 S 1344-28-1/RN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:29:28 ON 09 APR 2008
CHARGED TO COST=USPTO
L5 297471 S L4
L6 18381 S L3 AND L5
S 7631-86-9/REG#

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:30:15 ON 09 APR 2008
CHARGED TO COST=USPTO
L7 1 S 7631-86-9/RN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:30:15 ON 09 APR 2008
CHARGED TO COST=USPTO
L8 413483 S L7
L9 18381 S L3 AND L5
L10 16982 S L3 AND L8
E RESIN+ALL/CT
E RESINS+ALL/CT
L11 870491 S (RESINS OR "RESIN" OR "RESINIFICATION" OR "RESINOLS" OR "GUM"
E (RESINS OR "RESIN" OR "RESINIFICATION" OR "RESINOLS" OR "GUM"
E HYDROGELS+ALL/CT
L12 21359 S (HYDROGELS OR "GELS" (L) "HYDRO-" OR "ACRYLAMIDE-N,N'-METHYLE
E ABSORBENTS+ALL/CT
E ABSORBENTS+ALL/CT
L13 25826 S (ABSORBENTS OR "ABSORBENTS" OR "ABSORPTION AGENTS" OR "HYGROS

=> S L9 and ((L11 and L14) or L12)

L14 NOT FOUND

The L-number entered could not be found. To see the definition
of L-numbers, enter DISPLAY HISTORY at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> S L9 and ((L11 and L13) or L12)

L14 42 L9 AND ((L11 AND L13) OR L12)

=> S L10 and ((L11 and L13) or L12)

L15 50 L10 AND ((L11 AND L13) OR L12)

=> S L14 or L15

=> S L16 and (py<2004 or ay<2004 or pry<2004)
23980281 PY<2004
4766612 AY<2004
4245310 PRY<2004

=> d L16 1-59 IBIB HIT

L16 ANSWER 1 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:381421 CAPLUS Full-text
TITLE: Obtaining a controlled colored effect from a vegetable
extract
INVENTOR(S): Chevalier, Veronique; Nguyen, Quang Lan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'Oreal, Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 27pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|--|-----------------|----------|
| WO 2008034703 | A1 | 20080327 | WO 2007-EP59016 | 20070829 |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | |
| RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| FR 2905866 | A1 | 20080321 | FR 2006-53841 | 20060920 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2006-53841 A 20060920 US 2006-848376P P 20061002 | | | | |
| REFERENCE COUNT: | 7 | THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT | | |
| IT Barley Black currant Caesalpinia echinata Chamomile Corn Cosmetics and personal care products Crataegus Fucus Glycine max Glycyrrhiza Gossypium hirsutum Grape Haematoxylon campechianum Hordeum vulgare Lupinus Oryza sativa Pea Percolation Pinus Pisum sativum Ribes nigrum Rice Sawdust Silk Skimmia japonica | | | | |

Sorghum bicolor
Soybean
Suntanning products
Superabsorbents
Theobroma cacao
Thickening agents
Triticum aestivum
Vitis vinifera
Zea mays

(obtaining a controlled colored effect from a vegetable extract)

- IT Resins
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(obtaining a controlled colored effect from a vegetable extract)
- IT 91-64-5D, Coumarin, derivs. 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate 493-08-3D,
Chroman, aryl derivs. 546-93-0, Magnesium carbonate 1306-06-5,
Hydroxyapatite 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide 1314-23-4, Zirconium
oxide 1344-28-1, Alumina 7631-86-8, Silica
9002-84-0, Polytetrafluoroethylene 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9003-05-8,
Polyacrylamide 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9004-34-6D, Cellulose,
derivs. 9005-25-8, Starch 9005-35-0, Calcium alginate 9010-76-8,
Acrylonitrile-vinylidene chloride copolymer 9011-14-7,
Poly(methylmethacrylate) 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9016-00-6,
Polydimethylsiloxane 9050-36-6, Maltodextrin 12619-70-4, Cyclodextrin
13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide 14807-96-6, Talc 25608-40-6, Polyaspartic
acid 26063-13-8, Polyaspartic acid 31900-57-9, Polydimethylsiloxane
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(obtaining a controlled colored effect from a vegetable extract)

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:223177 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 148:240633
TITLE: Composites for sound control applications
INVENTOR(S): Zamani, Shahram
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hitachi Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan; Hitachi Chemical
Research Center, Inc.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 26pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---------------|--|----------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 2008021455 | A2 | 20080221 | WO 2007-US18182 | 20070816 |
| W: | AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | |
| RW: | AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GO, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2006-838046P P 20060816

IT Hydrogels
Nanoparticles

Nanostructured materials
Plastic films
Sound insulators

(composites for sound control applications)

- IT 88-12-0D, polymers 97-90-5D, Ethylene glycol dimethacrylate, polymers 868-77-9D, 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate, polymers 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-04-7, Sodium polyacrylate 25852-47-5D, Polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate, polymers
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(hydrogels; composites for sound control applications)
- IT 409-21-2, Silicon carbide, uses 1306-38-3, Cerium oxide, uses 1309-42-8, Magnesium hydroxide 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, uses 1314-23-4, Zinc oxide, uses 1314-23-4, Zirconium oxide, uses 1318-93-0, Montmorillonite, uses 1332-29-2, Tin oxide 1332-37-2, Iron oxide, uses 1344-28-1, Aluminum oxide, uses 7439-95-4, Magnesium, uses 7631-86-9, Silicon dioxide, uses 7727-43-7, Barium sulfate 7782-42-5, Graphite, uses 12033-89-5, Silicon nitride, uses 12057-24-8, Lithium oxide, uses 12070-08-5, Titanium carbide 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, uses 20667-12-3, Silver oxide 24304-00-5, Aluminum nitride
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(nanopowders; composites for sound control applications)

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:1176584 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:474875
TITLE: A tablet for absorbing waste drainage comprising hydrogel
INVENTOR(S): Barda, Aharon
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Israel
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 15pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---------------|--|----------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 2007116400 | A2 | 20071018 | WO 2007-IL445 | 20070410 |
| W: | AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | |
| RW: | AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2006-790818P P 20060411

IT Absorption
Algicides
Antibacterial agents
Beeswax
Biocides
Deodorization
Fungicides

Herbicides
Hydrogels
Insecticides
Perfumes
Pesticides
Pharmaceutical tablets
Superabsorbents

Wastewater

(tablet for absorbing waste drainage comprising hydrogel)

IT Acrylic polymers, biological studies
Alkaline earth metals
Alkaline earth oxides
Alkyd resins
Bentonite, biological studies
Borates
Butyl rubber, biological studies
Candelilla wax
Carnauba wax
Ceresin
Diatomite
Essential oils
Feldspar-group minerals
Fluoropolymers, biological studies
Fossil waxes
Gilsonite
Hydrocarbon waxes, biological studies
Hydroxides (inorganic)
Iron ores, biological studies
Jojoba oil
Kaolin, biological studies
Lanolin
Lead ores, biological studies
Limestone, biological studies
Melanins
Montan wax
Oxides (inorganic), biological studies
Paraffin waxes, biological studies
Perlite
Phenolic resins, biological studies
Polyacetylenes, biological studies
Polyamide fibers, biological studies
Polyamides, biological studies
Polyanilines
Polydiacetylenes
Polyesters, biological studies
Polyimides, biological studies
Polyketones
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Polyoxyphenylenes
Polysaccharides, biological studies
Polysulfones, biological studies
Polyureas
Polyurethanes, biological studies
Sand
Sulfides, biological studies
Tall oil
Waxes
Zeolites (synthetic), biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)

(tablet for absorbing waste drainage comprising hydrogel)

II 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 55-56-1, Chlorhexidine
56-03-1D, Biguanide, polymers 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies
111-30-8, Glutaraldehyde 120-93-4D, Ethylene urea, hydroxylated derivs.
124-09-4, Hexamethylenediamine, biological studies 141-43-5,
Ethanolamine, biological studies 144-55-8, Sodium hydrogencarbonate,
biological studies 298-14-6, Potassium hydrogencarbonate 462-02-2,
Cyamelide 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 497-19-8,
Sodium carbonate, biological studies 569-64-2, Malachite green
584-08-7, Potassium carbonate 597-59-1, Citramide 1303-96-4, Borax
1305-62-0, Lime, hydrate, biological studies 1305-78-8, Calcium oxide,
biological studies 1309-37-1, Red iron oxide, biological studies
1309-42-8, Magnesium hydroxide 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, biological
studies ~~1314-13-2~~, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1317-38-0,
Cupric oxide, biological studies 1343-98-2, Silicic acid
~~1344-28-1~~, Aluminum oxide, biological studies 6915-15-7, Malic
acid 7429-90-5, Aluminum, biological studies 7439-89-6, Iron,
biological studies 7439-96-5, Manganese, biological studies 7439-98-7,
Molybdenum, biological studies 7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies
7447-40-7, Potassium chloride, biological studies 7487-88-9, Magnesium
sulfate, biological studies ~~7621-86-2~~, Silica, biological
studies 7646-85-7, Zinc chloride, biological studies 7647-14-5, Sodium
chloride, biological studies 7647-15-6, Sodium bromide, biological
studies 7664-93-9, Sulfuric acid, biological studies 7681-52-9, Sodium
hypochlorite 7697-37-2, Nitric acid, biological studies 7722-84-1,
Hydrogen peroxide, biological studies 7758-02-3, Potassium bromide,
biological studies 7778-18-9, Calcium sulfate 7778-54-3, Calcium
hypochlorite 7786-30-3, Magnesium chloride, biological studies
8050-88-2, Celluloid 9002-81-7, Poly(oxymethylene) 9002-86-2,
Polyvinyl chloride 9002-86-2D, Polyvinyl chloride, chlorinated
9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9002-98-6 9003-04-7, Sodium polyacrylate
9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 9003-17-2,
Polybutadiene 9003-20-7, Polyvinyl acetate 9003-35-4, Phenol
formaldehyde resin 9003-39-8, Poly vinyl pyrrolidone
9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9003-56-9, Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene
copolymer 9004-70-0, Nitrocellulose 9005-32-7, Alginate
9005-53-2, Lignin, biological studies 9011-14-7, Polymethyl methacrylate
9016-00-6, Polydimethylsiloxane 9020-73-9, Polyethylene naphthalate
9041-80-9, Poly(phenylene oxide) 10043-35-3, Boric acid (H3BO3),
biological studies 10101-41-4, Calcium sulfate dihydrate 10377-60-3,
Magnesium nitrate 11078-30-1, Galactomannan 13462-86-7, Barite
14538-56-8 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 16389-88-1, Dolomite,
biological studies 20427-58-1, Zinc hydroxide 21645-51-2, Aluminum
hydroxide, biological studies 24937-16-4, Nylon 12 24937-79-9,
Polyvinylidene fluoride 24938-64-5, Poly-p-phenylene terephthalamide
24968-11-4, Polyethylene naphthalate 24968-12-5, Polybutylene
terephthalate 24980-41-4, Polycaprolactone 24993-23-9 25014-41-9,
Polyacrylonitrile 25035-37-4, Poly-p-phenylene terephthalamide
25038-54-4, Nylon 6, biological studies 25038-59-9, biological studies
25038-71-5, Ethylene tetrafluoroethylene copolymer 25038-74-8
25067-58-7, Polyacetylene 25212-74-2, Poly(p-phenylene sulfide)
25233-30-1, Polyaniline 25248-42-4, Polycaprolactone 25322-68-3, Poly
ethylene glycol 25322-69-4, Polypropylene glycol 25513-46-6,
Polyglutamic acid 26009-03-0, Polyglycolide 26009-24-5,
Poly(p-phenylene vinylene) 26023-30-3, Poly[oxy(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-
ethanedyl)] 26062-94-2, Polybutylene terephthalate 26063-00-3,
Polyhydroxybutyrate 26100-51-6, Poly(DL-lactic acid) 26161-42-2
26202-08-4, Polyglycolide 26744-04-7 26811-96-1, Poly(L-lactic acid)
26913-06-4, Poly[imino(1,2-ethanedyl)] 26917-25-9, Poly(D-lactic acid)
27119-07-9, Poly (2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1- propanesulfonic acid)

30604-81-0, Polypyrrole 31900-57-9, Polydimethylsiloxane 34345-47-6
 53568-81-3, Glycerol phthalate 106989-11-1, Poly(D-lactic acid)
 126213-51-2, Poly (3,4- ethylenedioxythiophene) 946513-85-5
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (tablet for absorbing waste drainage comprising hydrogel)

L16 ANSWER 4 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:912245 CAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:270169
 TITLE: Electrochemical hybridization biosensor chip using
 capture-associated oligonucleotides conjugated to
 capture moieties, and diagnostic applications
 INVENTOR(S): Labgold, Marc R.; Jokhadze, George G.; Jen, I-Min
 Michael; Shen, Naiping; Kozlowski, Mark T.; Ammini,
 Chandramohan V.; Suhay, David A.; Norris, Michael C.;
 Lobban, Peter
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Antara Biosciences Inc., USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 188pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---------------|--|----------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 2007092552 | A2 | 20070816 | WO 2007-US3353 | 20070207 |
| WO 2007092552 | A3 | 20071227 | | |
| W: | AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | |
| RW: | AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA | | | |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

| | | |
|-----------------|---|----------|
| US 2006-765740P | P | 20060207 |
| US 2006-801703P | P | 20060519 |
| US 2006-801950P | P | 20060519 |
| US 2006-802002P | P | 20060519 |
| US 2006-802039P | P | 20060519 |
| US 2006-802049P | P | 20060519 |
| US 2006-808862P | P | 20060526 |
| US 2006-812826P | P | 20060612 |
| US 2006-814566P | P | 20060616 |
| US 2006-815105P | P | 20060620 |
| US 2006-830131P | P | 20060711 |
| US 2006-846318P | P | 20060921 |
| US 2006-848657P | P | 20061002 |
| US 2006-850016P | P | 20061006 |
| US 2006-858831P | P | 20061114 |

IT Biodegradable materials
Hydrogels
 (electrode coating; electrochem. hybridization biosensor chip using
 capture-associated oligonucleotides conjugated to capture moieties, and

diagnostic applications)

IT 7429-90-5, Aluminum, biological studies 7440-06-4, Platinum, biological studies 7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, biological studies 25038-59-9, biological studies

RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(electrochem. hybridization biosensor chip using capture-associated oligonucleotides conjugated to capture moieties, and diagnostic applications)

IT 1303-00-0, Gallium arsenide (GaAs), biological studies 1306-23-6, Cadmium sulfide (CdS), biological studies 1314-08-5, Palladium oxide (PdO) 1314-12-2, Zinc oxide (ZnO), biological studies 1314-35-8, Tungsten oxide (WO3), biological studies 1332-29-2, Tin oxide 1344-28-1, Aluminum oxide (Al2O3), biological studies 7440-05-3, Palladium, biological studies 7440-16-6, Rhodium, biological studies 7440-18-8, Ruthenium, biological studies 7440-32-6, Titanium, biological studies 7440-56-4, Germanium, biological studies 7782-42-5, Graphite, biological studies 11113-84-1, Ruthenium oxide 11129-89-8, Platinum oxide 12412-19-0, Molybdenum oxide (Mo2O6) 50926-11-9, Indium tin oxide

RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(electrode; electrochem. hybridization biosensor chip using capture-associated oligonucleotides conjugated to capture moieties, and diagnostic applications)

L16 ANSWER 5 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:843630 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:243462

TITLE: Hot-melt silicone based ostomy and wound care skin attachment pressure sensitive adhesives

INVENTOR(S): Sambasivam, Mahesh; Fattman, George F.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 6pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|-----------------|------------|
| US 20070179461 | A1 | 20070802 | US 2007-669967 | 20070201 |
| EP 1815876 | A2 | 20070808 | EP 2007-2186 | 20070201 |
| EP 1815876 | A3 | 20071017 | | |
| R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, AL, BA, HR, MK, YU | | | | |
| CA 2576618 | A1 | 20070802 | CA 2007-2576618 | 20070202 |
| AU 2007200465 | A1 | 20070816 | AU 2007-200465 | 20070202 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 2006-764395P | P 20060202 |
| IT Adhesion, physical | | | | |
| Adhesives | | | | |
| Gravure printing | | | | |
| Hydrocolloids | | | | |
| Latex | | | | |
| Loss modulus | | | | |

Nanotubes
Nonwoven fabrics
Plasticizers
Pore structure
Screens (mesh)
Stencils
Storage modulus
Strength

Superabsorbents

Tackifiers

Textiles

(hot-melt silicone based pressure-sensitive adhesives for ostomy and wound care skin device attachment)

- IT Petroleum resins
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydrogenated, Arkon P-100; hot-melt silicone based pressure-sensitive adhesives for ostomy and wound care skin device attachment)
- IT 7634-86-9, Silica, biological studies
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(CAB-o-sil M-5; hot-melt silicone based pressure-sensitive adhesives for ostomy and wound care skin device attachment)
- IT 59-92-7, L-Dihydroxyphenylalanine, biological studies 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1318-93-0, Montmorillonite ((Al_{1.33}-1.67Mg_{0.33}-0.67)(Ca₀-1Na₀-1)O_{3.33}Si₄(OH)2O₁₀.xH₂O), biological studies 1344-28-1, Alumina, biological studies 6683-19-8, Irganox 1010 9002-85-1, Polyvinylidene chloride 9002-86-2, Polyvinyl chloride 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-01-4, Polyacrylic acid 9003-20-7, Polyvinyl acetate 9003-39-8, Poly(N-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone) 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9012-76-4, Chitosan 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, biological studies 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 53320-86-8, Laponite 415696-59-2, Pure Thix TX 1442
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hot-melt silicone based pressure-sensitive adhesives for ostomy and wound care skin device attachment)

L16 ANSWER 6 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:86503 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:186801
TITLE: Animal litter containing activated carbon
INVENTOR(S): Fritter, Charles F.; Jenkins, Dennis B.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 7pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|------------|
| US 20070017453 | A1 | 20070125 | US 2005-189182 | 20050725 |
| CA 2552216 | A1 | 20070125 | CA 2006-2552216 | 20060712 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 2005-189182 | A 20050725 |

IT Gums and Mucilages
(fixing agent; animal litter containing activated carbon)

IT Absorbents

Deodorants

(supplementary; animal litter containing activated carbon)

IT 1344-28-1, Aluminum oxide, uses

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)

(as whitening agent, or activated, as supplement deodorant or absorbent; animal litter containing activated carbon)

IT 7631-86-2, Silica, uses

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)

(supplemental absorbent or deodorant, or colloidal or precipitated silica,

as

supplemental absorbent; animal litter containing activated carbon)

IT 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, uses 546-93-0, Magnesium carbonate

1305-78-8, Calcium oxide, uses 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, uses

1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses 14807-96-6, Talc, uses

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)

(whitening agent; animal litter containing activated carbon)

L16 ANSWER 7 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:61593 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:148423

TITLE: Cosmetic mascaras containing waxes and hydrocolloids and method for preparation

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schwan-Stabilo Cosmetics G.m.b.H. & Co. K.-G., Germany

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 17pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|-----------------|--|----------|----------------------|----------|
| DE 102005033520 | A1 | 20070118 | DE 2005-102005033520 | 20050714 |
| DE 102005033520 | B4 | 20071220 | | |
| US 20070014744 | A1 | 20070118 | US 2005-246815 | 20051007 |
| CA 2523673 | A1 | 20070114 | CA 2005-2523673 | 20051017 |
| WO 2007031139 | A1 | 20070322 | WO 2006-EP6913 | 20060714 |
| W: | AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | |
| RW: | AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2005-102005033520A 20050714

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT Antioxidants

Beeswax

Cosmetic emulsions

Cotton fibers

Emulsifying agents

Fillers

Flax fibers

Hair

Hair dyes

Hydrogels

Mascaras

Ozocerite

Perfumes

Pigments, nonbiological

Preservatives

Varnishes

Viscosity

Wool

pH

(cosmetic mascaras containing waxes and hydrocolloids)

- IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 57-10-3, Palmitic acid, biological studies 57-11-4, Stearic acid, biological studies 69-65-8, Mannitol 81-13-0, Pantothenol 87-99-0, Xylitol 102-71-6, Triethanolamine, biological studies 107-46-0, Hexamethyldisiloxane 107-51-7, Octamethyltrisiloxane 112-85-6, Behenic acid 115-77-5, Pentaerythritol, biological studies 116-14-3, Tetrafluoroethylene, biological studies 124-18-5, Decane 124-68-5 141-62-8, Decamethyltetrasiloxane 141-63-9, Dodecamethylpentasiloxane 540-10-3, Cetyl palmitate 540-97-6, Dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane 541-02-6, Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane 541-05-9, Hexamethylcyclotrisiloxane 556-67-2, Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane 557-04-0 557-05-1 629-59-4, Tetradecane 1190-63-2, Cetyl stearate 1306-38-3, Cerium oxide, biological studies 1308-38-9, Chromium oxide green, biological studies 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1318-93-0, Montmorillonite, biological studies 1332-37-2, Iron oxide, biological studies 1344-28-1, Alumina, biological studies 1390-65-4, Carmine 1592-23-0 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 7727-43-7, Barium sulfate 7787-59-9, Bismuthoxychloride 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9000-65-1, Tragacanth gum 9000-69-5, Pectin 9002-88-4 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs. 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethylcellulose 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-25-8D, Starch, derivs. 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 10043-11-5, Boron nitride, biological studies 10101-66-3, Manganese violet 10196-69-7, Strontium Stearate 12173-47-6, Hectorite 12227-89-3, C.I. 77499 12240-15-2, C.I. Pigment Blue 27 12441-09-7D, Sorbitan, esters with olive oil 13463-67-7, Titania, biological studies 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 17671-27-1, Behenylbehenate 22413-03-2, Behenyl stearate 24800-44-0, Tripropyleneglycol 25265-71-8, Dipropyleneglycol 25265-75-2, Butanediol 26264-14-2, Propanediol 26762-52-7, Hexanediol 30399-84-9, Isostearic acid 34464-38-5, Isodecane 34464-41-0, Isotetradecane 42233-70-5 50814-20-5 52186-01-3 56090-54-1, Triglycerin 57455-37-5, C.I. Pigment Blue 29 59113-36-9, Diglycerin 77035-98-4 77035-99-5 127566-70-5, Behenyl oleate
- RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cosmetic mascaras containing waxes and hydrocolloids)

L16 ANSWER 8 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:31359 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:123095

TITLE: Dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles

INVENTOR(S): Carnahan, Michael A.; Clark, Jeffrey A.; Grinstaff, Mark W.; Stockman, Kenneth E.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hyperbranch Medical Technology, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 403pp.

DOCUMENT TYPE: CODEN: PIXXD2
 LANGUAGE: Patent
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1 English
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 2007005249 | A2 | 20070111 | WO 2006-US23723 | 20060619 |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2005-694944P P 20050629

TI Dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles

AB One aspect of the present invention relates to compons. comprising polymers and nanoparticles that form hydrogels useful as lens replacement materials, lens substitute materials, corneal inlays, and intraocular lenses. The hydrogels of the invention can be formed using a polyacrylate, silicone, or dendritic macromol. In certain instances, the hydrogels of the invention comprise nanoparticles ranging in diameter from about 0.1 nm to about 100 nm. The nanoparticles are generally dispersed throughout the hydrogel and may be covalently or noncovalently crosslinked. The nanoparticles may be made of a metal, metal oxide, or ceramic. In certain instances, the nanoparticles comprise a ceramic core coated with a layer of silica. Another aspect of the present invention relates to a method of forming a lens composition comprising treating a mixture of a polymerizable dendrimeric compound and nanoparticles with a polymerization agent. Another aspect of the present invention relates to a nanoparticle comprising a core coated with a layer of silica. In certain instances, the core is made of a metal, metal oxide, or ceramic. Another aspect of the invention relates to a kit for forming a lens comprising a polymerizable dendrimeric compound, nanoparticles, and a system for delivering the dendrimeric compound and nanoparticles to the lens bag of a patient.

IT Human
 Intraocular lenses
 Lenses
 Nanoparticles
 (dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT Dendrimers
 Polysiloxanes, uses
 Polyurethanes, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics
 (endocapsular lens; dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT Styrene-butadiene rubber, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (hydrogenated, block, triblock; dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT Ceramics
 (nanoparticles; dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing

nanoparticles)

IT Metals, uses
Oxides (inorganic), uses
Proteins
Sulfides, uses
Zeolites (synthetic), uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(nanoparticles; dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT Hydrogels
(non-reversible; dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT 2035-75-8P, Adipic anhydride 30424-64-7DP, benzylidene acetal-terminated
91990-68-0P 338425-95-9P 338425-97-1P 338425-99-3P 374107-84-3P
374107-85-4P 374107-86-5P 374107-89-8P 377073-42-2P 377073-43-3P,
2-(cis-1,3-O-Benzylidene glycerol)succinic acid mono ester
377073-46-6DP, benzylidene acetal-terminated 377073-46-6P 436803-73-5P
, 2-(cis-1,3-O-Benzylidene glycerol)succinic acid mono ester anhydride,
preparation 436803-74-6P 436803-75-7P 455281-37-5P 455281-38-6P
455281-39-7P 455281-40-0P 455281-41-1P 455281-42-2P 455281-43-3P
455281-62-6P, preparation 455281-63-7P, preparation 455281-65-9P
455281-66-0P 455281-67-1P 457068-63-2P 457068-64-3P 474251-89-3P
474251-91-7P, preparation 474251-93-9P 474251-95-1P 474251-98-4P
651332-49-9P 686774-58-3DP, benzylidene-protected 686774-58-3P
686774-65-2P 686774-74-3P 686774-77-6P 686774-81-2DP, benzylidene
acetal-terminated 686774-81-2P 686774-83-4P 686774-85-6P
686774-87-8P 686774-89-0P 686774-91-4P 686774-94-7P 686775-00-8P
686775-02-0P 686775-04-2P 686775-14-4P 686775-18-8P 686775-20-2P
686775-41-7P 686776-70-5P 686776-71-6P 686776-73-8P 686776-74-9P
686776-75-0P 686776-76-1P 686776-77-2P 686776-78-3P 686776-80-7P
686776-83-0P 686776-84-1P 686776-85-2DP, deprotected 686776-85-2P
688007-35-4P 688007-36-5P 880160-56-5P 880160-57-6P 880160-58-7P
880343-37-3P 918550-40-0P 918550-41-1P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT
(Reactant or reagent)
(dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT 918550-36-4 918550-37-5 918550-38-6 918550-39-7
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material
use); USES (Uses)
(dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT 97-67-6, L-Malic acid 110-15-6, Succinic acid, reactions 124-04-9,
Adipic acid, reactions 405-39-0 513-42-8, 2-Methyl-2-propen-1-ol
538-75-0, DCC 544-63-8, Myristic acid, reactions 598-72-1,
2-Bromopropionic acid 920-46-7, Methacryloyl chloride 14141-19-9,
cis-1,3-O-Benzylidene glycerol 6066-82-6, N-Hydroxy succinimide
14690-00-7 58479-61-1, tert-Butylchlorodiphenylsilane 91944-64-8
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9011-14-7, Polymethylmethacrylate
233682-93-4, 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate-6-hydroxyhexyl methacrylate
copolymer
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT 1305-78-8, Calcium oxide, uses 1306-38-3, Cerium dioxide, uses
~~1314-23-4~~, Zinc oxide, uses 1314-23-4, Zirconium dioxide, uses
~~1314-23-4~~, Aluminum oxide, uses 7440-44-0, Carbon, uses
7440-57-5, Gold, uses ~~7631-86-9~~, Silicon dioxide, uses
7782-40-3, Diamond, uses 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, uses
20667-12-3, Silver oxide
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(nanoparticles; dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)
 IT 694491-73-1D, hydrogenated, block, triblock
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (styrene-butadiene rubber; dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

L16 ANSWER 9 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1201869 CAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:494054
 TITLE: One-step process for preparing composite nanogel
 INVENTOR(S): Xu, Zhichang; Zhang, Ping
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China
 SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 9pp.
 CODEN: CNXXEV
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Chinese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------|------|----------|------------------|----------|
| ----- | ---- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| CN 1712428 | A | 20051228 | CN 2004-10048065 | 20040614 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 2004-10048065 20040614

IT Aging, materials
 Composites
Hydrogels
 Hydrolysis
 (one-step process for preparing composite nanogel)
 IT 1314-13-3P, Zinc oxide, preparation 1345-13-7P, Cerium trioxide
 18868-43-4P, Molybdenum dioxide 20427-58-1P, Zinc hydroxide
 RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
 (one-step process for preparing composite nanogel)
 IT 1306-38-3P, Cerium dioxide, preparation 1314-23-4P, Zirconium dioxide, preparation 1344-28-1P, Aluminum trioxide, preparation 7758-88-5P, Cerium trifluoride 12612-50-9P, Molybdenum sulfide 13463-67-7P, Titanium dioxide, preparation
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (one-step process for preparing composite nanogel)

L16 ANSWER 10 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1038109 CAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:349644
 TITLE: Hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection
 INVENTOR(S): Frutos, Anthony G.; Lahiri, Joydeep; Pal, Santana; Tran, Elizabeth; Webb, Brian L.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 18pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|----------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| ----- | ---- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| US 20060223184 | A1 | 20061005 | US 2005-99904 | 20050405 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2005-99904 20050405

IT Liposomes
(cationic, as transfection agent, microarray immobilization on hydrogels of; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT Lipids, uses
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(cationic, as transfection agent, microarray immobilization on hydrogels of; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT Insecta
(cells of, microarray immobilization on hydrogels of; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT Nucleosides, uses
Nucleotides, uses
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(deriv., microarray immobilization on hydrogels of; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT DNA microarray technology
Hydrogels
(hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT Amino group
Carboxyl group
Hydroxyl group
Sulphydryl group
(hydrogels functionalized with; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT Aldehydes, reactions
Anhydrides
Epoxides
Esters, reactions
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(hydrogels functionalized with; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
DNA
Proteins
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(immobilized, on hydrogels; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT Acids, reactions
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(inorg., hydrogels functionalized with; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT Animal cell
(insect, microarray immobilization on hydrogels of; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT Animal cell
(mammalian, microarray immobilization on hydrogels of; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT Animal cell
 Aptamers
 Chromophores
 Eubacteria
 Fluorescent substances
 Nanostructures
 Plant cell
 Plasmids
 Viral vectors
 Virus
 (microarray immobilization on hydrogels of; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT Agglutinins and Lectins
 Amino acids, uses
 Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
 Chelates
 DNA
 Haptens
 Nucleic acids
 Peptides, uses
 Polysaccharides, uses
 Proteins
 RGD peptides
 RNA
 RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
 (microarray immobilization on hydrogels of; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT Microtiter plates
 (microarray immobilization on hydrogels on; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT Immobilization, molecular or cellular
 (on hydrogels; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT Acids, reactions
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
 (organic, hydrogels functionalized with; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT RNA
 RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
 (short hairpin, microarray immobilization on hydrogels of; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT Microscopes
 (slides, microarray immobilization on hydrogels on; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT Double stranded RNA
 RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
 (small interfering, microarray immobilization on hydrogels of; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT 1313-96-8, Niobium oxide (Nb2O5) 1314-15-2, Zinc oxide (ZnO),

uses 1314-61-0, Tantalum oxide (Ta2O5) 1317-38-0, Copper oxide (CuO),
 uses 1333-82-0, Chromium trioxide ~~1344-28-1~~, Aluminum
 trioxide, uses 1760-24-3, N-(β -Aminoethyl)-3-aminopropyl
 trimethoxysilane 5089-72-5, N-(β -Aminoethyl)-3-aminopropyl
 triethoxysilane ~~7631-86-2~~, Silicon dioxide, uses 9006-26-2,
 Ethylene-Maleic anhydride copolymer 9011-07-8, Maleic anhydride-vinyl
 acetate copolymer 9011-13-6, Maleic anhydride-styrene copolymer
 9011-16-9, Maleic anhydride-methyl vinyl ether copolymer 13463-67-7,
 Titanium dioxide, uses 25266-02-8, Maleic anhydride-1-octadecene
 copolymer 26426-80-2, Isobutylene-maleic anhydride copolymer
 31473-53-7, Maleic anhydride-1-tetradecene copolymer 52193-47-2
 146786-73-4 150380-11-3 189134-57-4, Zinc oxide (ZnO2)
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (bonding layer; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in
 screening libraries by reverse transfection)
 IT 79-10-7, Acrylic acid, reactions
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or
 reagent); USES (Uses)
 (hydrogels functionalized with; hydrogel supports for cDNA
 microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)
 IT 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9000-69-5, Pectin 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol
 9002-98-6, Polyethylenimine 9003-01-4, Polyacrylic acid 9003-05-8,
 Polyacrylamide 9004-32-4, Carboxymethylcellulose 9004-34-6, Cellulose,
 uses 9004-54-0, Dextran, uses 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9005-25-8,
 Starch, uses 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9005-49-6, Heparin, uses
 9007-28-7, Chondroitin sulfate 9012-36-6, Agarose 9012-76-4, Chitosan
 9015-73-0 9044-05-7D, reaction products, crosslinked 9050-30-0
 24967-94-0, Dermatan sulfate 25104-18-1, Poly-L-lysine 25322-68-3,
 Polyethylene glycol 37293-51-9, Aminodextran 38000-06-5, Poly-L-lysine
 70226-44-7, Heparan 75634-40-1, Dermatan
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (hydrogels of; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing
 in screening libraries by reverse transfection)
 IT 6066-82-6, N-Hydroxy succinimide 25952-53-8
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (in preparation crosslinked carboxymethyldextran hydrogels;
 hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries
 by reverse transfection)

L16 ANSWER 11 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:798433 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:250871

TITLE: Solar-control low-E coating material, its preparation
 method and application

INVENTOR(S): Cao, Xinyu; Jiang, Lei

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Zhongke Nanotech Engineering Center Co., Ltd., Peop.
 Rep. China

SOURCE: Faming Zhuanti Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 18pp.

CODEN: CNXXEV

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Chinese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|---|----------|
| CN 1696221 | A | 20051116 | CN 2004-10009078 | 20040511 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | CN 2004-10009078 | 20040511 |
| AB | | | Title coating material is prepd. by sequentially dispersing doped metal oxide (such as tin oxide, zinc oxide, etc.) nanoparticles 3-30 wt%, polymeric film | |

forming ingredients (such as water soluble epoxy resin, polyurethane emulsion, etc.) 20-60 wt%, and UV absorbents (such as titanium oxide, ferric oxide, etc.) 0-10 wt % into a dispersion medium (such as water, mixture of water and ethanol, etc.). The coating material free of toxic volatile components can be directly applied on surface of glass or organic materials to effect sunlight control and IR reflection.

IT Epoxy resins, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(esters; solar-control low-E coating material, its preparation method and application)

IT Epoxy resins, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(polyurethane-; solar-control low-E coating material, its preparation

method

and application)

IT Acrylic polymers, uses

Alkyd resins

Epoxy resins, uses

Oxides (inorganic), uses

Polyesters, uses

Polyurethanes, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(solar-control low-E coating material, its preparation method and application)

IT 95-14-7, 1H-Benzotriazole 131-56-6, 2,4-Dihydroxybenzophenone

131-57-7, 2-Hydroxy-4-methoxy benzophenone 1314-23-4, Zirconium oxide, uses 1314-35-8, Tungsten oxide, uses 1332-37-2, Iron oxide, uses

1343-38-1, Aluminum oxide, uses 1843-05-6, 2-Hydroxy-4-n-octyloxybenzophenone 2440-22-4, 2-(2'-Hydroxy-5'-methylphenyl)benzotriazole 3896-11-5, 2-(2'-Hydroxy-3'-tert-butyl-5'-methylphenyl)-5-chlorobenzotriazole 4065-45-6, 2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone-5-sulfonic acid 7631-86-9, Silicon oxide, uses 11129-60-5, Manganese oxide

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(UV absorber; solar-control low-E coating material, its preparation method and application)

IT 1306-19-0, Cadmium oxide, uses 1312-43-2, Indium oxide 1314-13-2

, Zinc oxide, uses 1332-29-2, Tin oxide 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(nanoparticles; solar-control low-E coating material, its preparation

method

and application)

IT 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, ester, resin 311-89-7, FC-43

39467-17-9, Tin zinc oxide 906081-51-4, Baybond PU 239 906081-54-7, UVB 4

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(solar-control low-E coating material, its preparation method and application)

L16 ANSWER 12 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:504513 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:14836

TITLE: Manufacture of chitosan hydrogel burn dressing with gradient structure

INVENTOR(S): Liu, Jiyang; Peng, Xianghong; Liu, Xueqing; Chen, Chunhua; Zhang, Yuanfang

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Jiangnan University, Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 15 pp.

CODEN: CNXEXV

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Chinese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------|------|----------|------------------|----------|
| CN 16/9972 | A | 20051012 | CN 2005-10018241 | 20050202 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
 IT Burn

IT Hydrogels
 (manufacture of chitosan hydrogel burn dressing with gradient structure)
 IT 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, uses 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses
1344-28-1, Alumina, uses 7631-86-9, Silicon oxide, uses
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (manufacture of chitosan hydrogel burn dressing with gradient structure)

L16 ANSWER 13 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1050505 CAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:332601
 TITLE: Multivitamin, mineral and anticholesteremic
 nutritional supplements
 INVENTOR(S): Bubnis, William; Cotter, Richard; Herman, Paul W.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Wyeth, USA
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 18 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|------------------|----------|
| US 20050214383 | A1 | 20050929 | US 2005-90486 | 20050328 |
| AU 2005228421 | A1 | 20051013 | AU 2005-228421 | 20050328 |
| CA 2560595 | A1 | 20051013 | CA 2005-2560595 | 20050328 |
| WO 2005094333 | A2 | 20051013 | WO 2005-US10467 | 20050328 |
| WO 2005094333 | A3 | 20060216 | | |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, SZ, BE, CY, FR, GR, IE, IT, MC, NL, SI, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| EP 1732605 | A2 | 20061220 | EP 2005-731047 | 20050328 |
| R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR | | | | |
| CN 1956734 | A | 20070502 | CN 2005-80016543 | 20050328 |
| BR 2005009374 | A | 20070911 | BR 2005-9374 | 20050328 |
| US 20060024352 | A1 | 20060202 | US 2005-236570 | 20050928 |
| MX 2006PA11027 | A | 20061116 | MX 2006-PA11027 | 20060926 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-557247P P 20040329 US 2005-90486 A2 20050328 | | | | |

- IT Drug delivery systems
(chewing gums; multivitamin, mineral and anticholesteremic
nutritional supplements)
- IT Absorbents
Anticholesteremic agents
Dietary supplements
Drying
Fillers
Granulation
Milling (size reduction)
(multivitamin, mineral and anticholesteremic nutritional supplements)
- IT 50-81-7, Vitamin C, biological studies 58-56-0, Pyridoxine hydrochloride
58-85-5, Biotin 58-95-7, Vitamin E acetate 59-30-3, Folic acid,
biological studies 59-43-8, Thiamin, biological studies 59-67-6,
Niacin, biological studies 67-97-0, Vitamin D3 68-19-9, Vitamin B12
79-83-4, Pantothenic acid 83-88-5, Riboflavin, biological studies
98-92-0, Niacinamide 127-40-2, Lutein 127-47-9, Vitamin A acetate
141-01-5, Ferrous fumarate 502-65-8, Lycopene 532-43-4 557-04-0,
Magnesium stearate 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, biological studies
1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1406-16-2, Vitamin D
1406-18-4, Vitamin E 7235-40-7, β -Carotene 7439-89-6, Iron,
biological studies 7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological studies 7439-96-5,
Manganese, biological studies 7439-98-7, Molybdenum, biological studies
7440-02-0, Nickel, biological studies 7440-09-7, Potassium, biological
studies 7440-21-3, Silicon, biological studies 7440-31-5, Tin,
biological studies 7440-42-8, Boron, biological studies 7440-47-3,
Chromium, biological studies 7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies
7440-62-2, Vanadium, biological studies 7440-66-6, Zinc, biological
studies 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies 7447-40-7, Potassium
chloride, biological studies 7553-56-2, Iodine, biological studies
7631-86-8, Silicon dioxide, biological studies 7631-95-0, Sodium
molybdate 7681-11-0, Potassium iodide, biological studies 7723-14-0,
Phosphorus, biological studies 7757-93-9, Dibasic calcium phosphate
7758-98-7, Copper sulfate, biological studies 7782-49-2, Selenium,
biological studies 7785-87-7, Manganese sulfate 7786-81-4, Nickel
sulfate 8059-24-3, Vitamin B6 9003-43-4, Polyvinyl pyrrolidone
9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 10025-73-7, Chromium chloride
(CrCl3) 12001-79-5, Vitamin K 13410-01-0, Sodium selenate
13718-26-8, Sodium metavanadate 16887-00-6, Chloride, biological studies
74811-65-7, Croscarmellose sodium
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological
study); USES (Uses)
(multivitamin, mineral and anticholesteremic nutritional supplements)

L16 ANSWER 14 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:961474 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:253990
TITLE: Anti-infectious hydrogel compositions
INVENTOR(S): Gruening, Rainer; Perschbacher, Doug J.; Qu, Xin;
Buongiovanni, David
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hydromer, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 11 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

| | | | | |
|------------------------|--|--|----------------------|---|
| US 20050191270 | A1 | 20050901 | US 2004-788663 | 20040227 |
| AU 2005220708 | A1 | 20050922 | AU 2005-220708 | 20050218 |
| CA 2555250 | A1 | 20050922 | CA 2005-2555250 | 20050218 |
| WO 2005086641 | A2 | 20050922 | WO 2005-US5323 | 20050218 |
| WO 2005086641 | A3 | 20061102 | | |
| W: | AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GR, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | |
| RW: | BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | |
| CN 1960736 | A | 20070509 | CN 2005-80006175 | 20050218 |
| BR 2005008045 | A | 20070717 | BR 2005-8045 | 20050218 |
| JP 2007525584 | T | 20070906 | JP 2007-500900 | 20050218 |
| US 20060198814 | A1 | 20060907 | US 2006-416060 | 20060502 |
| MX 2006PA09727 | A | 20061208 | MX 2006-PA9727 | 20060825 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 2004-788663 | A 20040227 |
| | | | WO 2005-US5323 | W 20050218 |
| IT | Drug delivery systems | | | |
| | (hydrogels; anti-infectious hydrogel compns.) | | | |
| IT | 50-02-2, Dexamethasone | 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies | | |
| | 50-78-2, Aspirin | 50-81-7, Vitamin c, biological studies | 52-51-7, | |
| | Bronopol | 53-06-5, Cortisone | 54-42-2, Idoxuridine | 55-56-1, |
| | | | Chlorhexidine | 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies |
| | | | | 64-17-5, Ethanol, |
| | | | | biological studies |
| | | | | 67-63-0, Isopropanol, biological studies |
| | | | | 69-72-7, |
| | | | | Salicylic acid, biological studies |
| | | | | 79-09-4, Propionic acid, biological |
| | | | | studies |
| | | | | 100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol, biological studies |
| | | | | 101-20-2 |
| | | | | 110-44-1, Sorbic acid |
| | | | | 112-37-8, Undecanoic acid |
| | | | | 122-99-6, |
| | | | | Phenoxyethanol |
| | | | | 141-22-0, Ricinoleic acid |
| | | | | 141-94-6, Hexetidine |
| | | | | 378-44-9, Betamethasone |
| | | | | 557-28-8, Zinc propionate |
| | | | | 1314-13-2, |
| | | | | Zinc oxide, biological studies |
| | | | | 1398-61-4, Chitin |
| | | | | 1406-18-4, Vitamin E |
| | | | | 2398-96-1, Tolnaphthate |
| | | | | 3380-34-5, Triclosan |
| | | | | 7235-40-7, β |
| | | | | Carotene |
| | | | | 7440-22-4D, Silver, salts |
| | | | | 7440-33-7, Tungsten, biological |
| | | | | studies |
| | | | | 7440-69-9D, Bismuth, compds. |
| | | | | 7553-56-2, Iodine, biological |
| | | | | studies |
| | | | | 7681-11-0, Potassium iodide, biological studies |
| | | | | 7704-34-9, |
| | | | | Sulfur, biological studies |
| | | | | 7727-43-7, Barium sulfate |
| | | | | 9002-89-5, |
| | | | | Polyvinyl alcohol |
| | | | | 9002-98-6, Polyethylenimine |
| | | | | 9003-20-7, Polyvinyl |
| | | | | acetate |
| | | | | 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs. |
| | | | | 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid |
| | | | | 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropylcellulose |
| | | | | 9004-70-0, Nitrocellulose |
| | | | | 9005-25-8, |
| | | | | Starch, biological studies |
| | | | | 9005-25-8D, Starch, derivs. |
| | | | | 9005-32-7D, |
| | | | | Alginic acid, salts |
| | | | | 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies |
| | | | | 9005-49-6D, |
| | | | | Heparin, derivs. |
| | | | | 9011-16-9, Methyl vinyl ether-co-maleic anhydride |
| | | | | 9012-76-4, Deacetyl chitin |
| | | | | 9012-76-4D, Chitosan, pyrrolidone carboxylate |
| | | | | derivs. |
| | | | | 9012-76-4D, Chitosan, salts |
| | | | | 9036-19-5, Octoxynol-9 |
| | | | | 11103-57-4, Vitamin A |
| | | | | 13392-28-4, Rimantadine |
| | | | | 13463-41-7, Zinc |
| | | | | pyrithione |
| | | | | 22199-08-2, Silver sulfadiazine |
| | | | | 22916-47-8, Miconazole |
| | | | | 23593-75-1, Clotrimazole |
| | | | | 24937-78-8, Poly(ethylene-co-vinyl acetate) |
| | | | | 25189-55-3, Poly(N-isopropyl acrylamide) |
| | | | | 25249-16-5, Poly(2-hydroxyethyl |
| | | | | methacrylate) |
| | | | | 25322-68-3, Polyethyleneoxide |
| | | | | 26027-38-3, Nonoxonyl-9 |
| | | | | 26570-48-9, Polyethylene glycol diacrylate |
| | | | | 27176-87-0, Dodecyl benzene |
| | | | | sulfonic acid |
| | | | | 27220-47-9, Econazole |
| | | | | 36791-04-5, Ribavirin |
| | | | | 38885-23-3 |
| | | | | 42617-20-9, Chitosan acetate |
| | | | | 59277-89-3, Acyclovir |
| | | | | 62711-98-2, |
| | | | | O-Carboxymethyl chitosan |
| | | | | 66240-42-4, Deacetyl chitin |
| | | | | 66267-50-3, |
| | | | | Chitosan lactate |
| | | | | 66267-52-5, Chitosan formate |
| | | | | 66771-47-9, Chitosan |

niacinate 68239-42-9D, Methyl gluceth, derivs. 83512-85-0,
N-Carboxymethylchitosan 84563-57-5, Chitosan propionate 84563-67-7,
Chitosan salicylate 84563-76-8, Chitosan glutamate 84563-77-9,
Chitosan glycolate 87582-10-3, Chitosan acetate 91161-71-6,
Terbinafine 91869-07-7, Chitosan maleate 107043-88-9,
N,O-Carboxymethyl chitosan 119519-66-3, Chitosan itaconate 119519-73-2
250773-23-0, Chitosan sorbate 862107-42-4, Chitosan gallate
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical
process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process);
USES (Uses)

(anti-infectious hydrogel compns.)

IT 111-30-8, Glutaraldehyde 151-51-9D, Methanediimine, derivs. 151-56-4D,
Aziridine, derivs. ~~1344-28-1~~, Alumina, reactions 6902-77-8,
Genipin ~~7631-86-2~~, Silica, reactions 13463-67-7, Titanium
dioxide, reactions 13598-78-2D, Aminosilane, polymers 30525-89-4,
Paraformaldehyde
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(anti-infectious hydrogel compns.)

L16 ANSWER 15 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:288941 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:485852

TITLE: Determination of the environment of lanthanide ions in
a simplified non-active nuclear glass and its
weathering gel products - europium as a structural
luminescent probe

AUTHOR(S): Thevenet, Frederic; Panczer, Gerard; Jollivet,
Patrick; Champagnon, Bernard

CORPORATE SOURCE: LPCML, Laboratoire de Physico-Chimie des Materiaux
Luminescents, Villeurbanne, 69 622, Fr.

SOURCE: Journal of Non-Crystalline Solids (2005), 351(8&9),
673-677

CODEN: JNCSEJ; ISSN: 0022-3093

PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT Hydrogels

(weathering, nuclear waste glass; use of Eu as a structural luminescent
probe in determination of the environment of lanthanide ions in French
nuclear

waste glass SON68 and its weathering gel products)

IT 1303-86-2, Boron oxide (B2O3), properties 1305-78-8, Calcia, properties
1309-37-1, Ferric oxide, properties 1313-59-3, Sodium oxide (Na2O),
properties ~~1314-13-2~~, Zinc oxide (ZnO), properties 1314-23-4,
Zirconia, properties ~~1344-28-1~~, Alumina, properties
~~7631-86-2~~, Silica, properties 12057-24-8, Lithium oxide (Li2O),
properties

RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES
(Uses)

(glass, calcium sodium aluminoborosilicate, nuclear wasteform; use of
Eu as a structural luminescent probe in determination of the environment of
lanthanide ions in French nuclear waste glass SON68 and its weathering
gel products)

L16 ANSWER 16 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:259422 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:312762

TITLE: Low-fluorescent, chemically durable hydrophobic

patterned substrates for the attachment of
 biomolecules
 INVENTOR(S): Haines, Daniel; Knoedler, Christina
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 47 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| US 20050064209 | A1 | 20050324 | US 2004-778332 | 20040217 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 2004-778332 | 20040217 |

IT Hydrogels
 (as reactive compound on substrate; low-fluorescent, chemical durable hydrophobic patterned substrates for attachment of biomols.)
 IT 7631-86-9, Fumed silica, uses
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (colloidal, as particle filler in layer of crosslinkable silicone; low-fluorescent, chemical durable hydrophobic patterned substrates for attachment of biomols.)
 IT 1303-86-2, Boron oxide (B2O3), uses 1304-28-5, Barium oxide (BaO), uses 1305-78-8, Calcium Oxide, uses 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide (MgO), uses 1309-64-4, Antimony oxide (Sb2O3), uses 1313-59-3, Sodium oxide (Na2O), uses 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide (ZnO), uses 1317-36-8, Lead oxide (PbO), uses 1327-53-3, Arsenic oxide (As2O3) 1344-28-1, Aluminum oxide, uses 12136-45-7, Potassium oxide (K2O), uses 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, uses
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (glass substrate containing; low-fluorescent, chemical durable hydrophobic patterned substrates for attachment of biomols.)

L16 ANSWER 17 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:238420 CAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:322334
 TITLE: Baby care skin protectant compositions containing zeolites for diaper rash
 INVENTOR(S): Gupta, Shyam K.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bioderm Research, USA
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 12 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 9
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|-------------|
| US 20050058672 | A1 | 20050317 | US 2003-605191 | 20030914 |
| US 20070237834 | A1 | 20071011 | US 2007-760466 | 20070608 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 2003-418495 | A2 20030418 |
| | | | US 2003-605191 | A2 20030914 |

IT Resins
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (oleoresins, capsicum; skin care compns. containing zeolites for prevention/treatment of diaper rash)
 IT Absorbents

Analgesics
 Anesthetics
 Anti-inflammatory agents
 Antibacterial agents
 Antimicrobial agents
 Beeswax
 Coloring materials
 Cotton fibers
 Disposable diapers
 Fungicides
 Gossypium hirsutum
Gums and Mucilages
 Humectants
 Ion exchangers
 Ion pairs
 Perfumes
 Permeation enhancers
 Preservatives
 Seed
 Shampoos
 Silk
 Solubilizers
 Sunscreens
 Surfactants
 Wheat flour

(skin care compns. containing zeolites for prevention/treatment of diaper rash)

IT Polymers, biological studies

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);
 USES (Uses)

(water absorbents; skin care compns. containing zeolites for prevention/treatment of diaper rash)

IT 7631-86-8, Fumed silica, biological studies

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);
 USES (Uses)

(colloidal; skin care compns. containing zeolites for prevention/treatment of diaper rash)

IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 50-81-7D, Ascorbic acid, salts 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 57-11-4, Stearic acid, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 58-95-7, Vitamin E acetate 59-67-6, Niacin, biological studies 59-67-6D, Niacin, esters 70-18-8, Glutathione, biological studies 77-52-1, Ursolic acid 79-81-2, Vitamin A palmitate 93-60-7, Methyl nicotinate 94-13-3, Propylparaben 94-44-0, Benzyl nicotinate 94-62-2, Piperine 97-59-6, Allantoin 98-92-0, Niacinamide 99-76-3, Methylparaben 102-71-6, Triethanolamine, biological studies 112-03-8D, Quaternium-10, zeolite 117-39-5, Quercetin 122-99-6, Phenoxyethanol 127-40-2, Lutein 146-48-5, Yohimbine 153-18-4, Rutin 305-84-0, Carnosine 327-97-9, Chlorogenic acid 404-86-4, Capsaicin 471-53-4, Glycyrrhetic acid 472-11-7, Ruscogenin 472-61-7, Astaxanthin 476-66-4, Ellagic acid 477-32-7, Visnadine 491-70-3, Luteolin 501-36-0, Resveratrol 502-65-8, Lycopene 512-04-9, Diosgenin 520-26-3, Hesperidin 520-27-4, Diosmin 520-36-5, Apigenin 528-58-5, Cyanidin 531-75-9, Esculoside 548-04-9, Hypericin 602-41-5, Thiocolchicoside 1200-22-2, α -Lipoic acid 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1344-28-1, Alumina, biological studies 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 1847-58-1, Sodium lauryl sulfoacetate 4773-96-0, Mangiferin 5508-58-7, Andrographolide 6147-11-1, Mangostin 6683-19-8, Tinogard TT 6805-41-0, Escin 6829-55-6, Tocotrienol 6899-10-1D, Cetrimonium, zeolite 7487-88-9, Magnesium sulfate,

biological studies 7778-18-9, Calcium sulfate 8011-96-9, Calamine 9000-01-5, Gum arabic 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9000-40-2, Locust bean gum 9000-69-5, Pectin 9002-18-0, Agar 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-32-7D, Alginic acid, salts 9005-38-3, Algin 9005-80-5, Inulin 9005-80-5D, Inulin, esters 9006-65-9, Dimethicone 9012-76-4, Chitosan 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride, biological studies 11099-07-3, GMS-SE 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 11138-66-2D, Xanthan, dehydro derivs. 12001-79-5, Vitamin K 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, biological studies 14492-68-3D, Quaternium-7, zeolite 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 16830-15-2, Asiaticoside 20283-92-5, Rosmarinic acid 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 26006-22-4D, Polyquaternium-5, zeolite 26062-79-3D, Polyquaternium-6, zeolite 26590-05-6D, Polyquaternium-7, zeolite 32619-42-4, Oleuropein 36062-04-1, Tetrahydrocurcumin 36653-82-4, Cetyl alcohol 53633-54-8D, Polyquaternium-11, zeolite 55306-04-2, Sericoside 59219-65-7, Darutoside 63451-27-4D, Polyquaternium-2, zeolite 66634-12-6, Niacinamide salicylate 71010-52-1, Gellan gum 75345-27-6D, Polyquaternium-1, zeolite 81859-24-7D, Polyquaternium-10, zeolite 92183-41-0D, Polyquaternium-4, zeolite 95144-24-4D, Polyquaternium-16, zeolite 95832-09-0, Liquapar 150599-70-5D, Polyquaternium-44, zeolite 173833-36-8D, Quaternium 82, zeolite 174761-16-1D, Polyquaternium-46, zeolite 174882-69-0, Pycnogenol 205537-77-5 322645-84-1, Polawax 697219-65-9, Phytosan 714950-07-9, Aloe Butter 719282-79-8D, Polyquaternium 59, zeolite 801297-48-3D, Quaternium 79, zeolite 848084-68-4, Stimutex
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (skin care compns. containing zeolites for prevention/treatment of diaper rash)

L16 ANSWER 18 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

2005:99572 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

142:178205

TITLE:

Preparation of water-absorbent resin compositions with good deodorization, hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials

INVENTOR(S):

Ueda, Hiroko; Wada, Katsuyuki; Nakashima, Yasuhisa

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

Nippon Shokubai Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE:

PCT Int. Appl., 88 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent

LANGUAGE:

English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---------------|--|----------|-----------------|----------|
| ----- | --- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| WO 2005010102 | A1 | 20050203 | WO 2004-JP10896 | 20040723 |
| W: | AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | |
| RW: | BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, | | | |

SN, TD, TG

| | | | | |
|-------------------|----|----------|------------------|----------|
| AU 2004259960 | A1 | 20050203 | AU 2004-259960 | 20040723 |
| JP 2005060677 | A | 20050310 | JP 2004-216530 | 20040723 |
| EP 1648966 | A1 | 20060426 | EP 2004-748103 | 20040723 |
| R: BE, DE, FR, GB | | | | |
| BR 2004012858 | A | 20061003 | BR 2004-12858 | 20040723 |
| CN 1852949 | A | 20061025 | CN 2004-80027083 | 20040723 |
| IN 2006KN00032 | A | 20070803 | IN 2006-KN32 | 20060103 |
| US 20060189738 | A1 | 20060824 | US 2006-565324 | 20060120 |
| KR 755476 | B1 | 20070904 | KR 2006-701546 | 20060123 |
| MX 2006PA01014 | A | 20060801 | MX 2006-PA1014 | 20060125 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

| | | |
|-----------------|---|----------|
| JP 2003-280373 | A | 20030725 |
| WO 2004-JP10896 | W | 20040723 |

REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

- TI Preparation of water-absorbent resin compositions with good deodorization, hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials
- AB Title water-absorbent resin compns. comprise a water-absorbent resin obtainable by polymerizing an unsatd. monomer having an acid group and/or a salt thereof, and complex oxide hydrate containing zinc and silicon, or zinc and aluminum, wherein the complex oxide hydrate contains zinc as main metal component, the mass ratio of the content of zinc and the content of silicon or aluminum is in the range of 50/50 - 99/1, and the absorption capacity at 60 min toward 0.90 mass% sodium chloride aqueous solution under the pressure of 1.9 kPa is not less than 20 g/g. Thus, 3.4 g polyethylene glycol diacrylate and 38% 5500 g an aqueous sodium acrylate solution with neutralization degree 75 mol% were polymerized to give a hydrogel, which was dried at 150°, pulverized, classified by particle size, and mixed the classified particles, 100 parts of the resulting water-absorbent resin powder was mixed with 3.83 parts a surface crosslinking agent containing propylene glycol 0.5, ethylene glycol diglycidyl ether 0.03, and 1,4-butanediol 0.3 parts, heated at 210° for 55 min to give a water-absorbent resin with absorption capacity 35 g/g without load and 32 g/g under pressure 1.9 kPa, 100 parts of which was mixed with 0.50 parts Ceratiox SZ 100S a complex oxide hydrate of zinc and silicon (zinc/silicon = 82/18, average particle diameter 0.36 µm), showing absorption capacity 36 g/g without load and 32 g/g under 1.9 kPa, good deodorization of hydrogen sulfide and ammonia, hygroscopic blocking rate, and separation ratio.
- IT Hydrogels
(absorbent; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)
- IT Polyoxalkylenes, uses
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(acrylic, crosslinked; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)
- IT Oxides (inorganic), uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(deodorants; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)
- IT Embryophyta
Plants
(extractants, deodorants; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)
- IT Camellia
(exts., deodorants; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns.

- with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)
- IT Absorbents
(hydrogels; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)
- IT Absorbents
Deodorants
(preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)
- IT Fibers
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)
- IT Medical goods
(sanitary napkins; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)
- IT 1314-12-2DP, Zinc oxide, hydrated
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(blend with metal oxide, deodorant; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)
- IT 13463-67-7DP, Titanium oxide, hydrated
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(blend with silicon oxide, deodorant; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)
- IT 1344-28-1DP, Aluminum oxide, hydrated 7631-86-9DP, Silicon oxide, hydrated
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(blend with zinc oxide, deodorant; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)
- IT 634588-11-7, FS 80MO 835628-30-3, Ceratiox SZ 100S
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(deodorant; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)
- IT 357617-37-9P 632327-14-1P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)
- IT 1344-09-8, Sodium silicate 7550-45-0, Titanium chloride, processes 7733-02-0, Zinc sulfate 10043-01-3D, Aluminum sulfate, hydrated
RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
(reactant in deodorant preparation; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:97167
 TITLE: Catalytically active amorphous porous solid and process for its preparation
 INVENTOR(S): Calemma, Vincenzo; Flego, Cristina; Carluccio, Luciano
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ENI S.p.A., Italy; Enitecnologie S.p.A.
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 51 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|--|--|-----------------|------------|
| WO 2005002725 | A1 | 20050113 | WO 2004-EP6932 | 20040625 |
| W: | AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | |
| RW: | BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | |
| EP 1641560 | A1 | 20060405 | EP 2004-740339 | 20040625 |
| R: | AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK | | | |
| NO 2006000004 | A | 20060330 | NO 2006-4 | 20060102 |
| US 20070010395 | A1 | 20070111 | US 2006-563209 | 20060525 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | IT 2003-MI1360 | A 20030703 |
| | | | WO 2004-EP6932 | W 20040625 |
| REFERENCE COUNT: | 6 | THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT | | |
| AB | Amorphous porous solid of an acidic nature, with a controlled pore size, essentially consisting of a mixed oxide of silicon, aluminum and phosphorous, having a surface area of at least 200 m ² /g, which can be used as a catalyst or active carrier of a catalyst for various industrial processes, such as, for example, alkylation, isomerization, <u>hydro</u> -dehydrogenation processes, with an improved activity and selectivity with respect to the traditional amorphous silica-alumina <u>gels</u> . | | | |
| IT | 56-81-5, Glycerol, uses 1303-86-2, Boria, uses <u>1344-28-1</u> , Alumina, uses <u>7631-86-8</u> , Silica, uses 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose 11099-07-3, Stearine | | | |
| RL: | CAT (Catalyst use); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses) (catalytically active amorphous porous solid and process for its preparation) | | | |
| IT | 1313-99-1P, Nickel oxide, uses 1314-08-5P, Palladium oxide <u>1314-12-2P</u> , Zinc oxide, uses 1314-23-4P, Zirconium oxide, uses 1314-62-1P, Vanadium oxide, uses 1332-29-2P, Tin oxide 1332-37-2P, Iron oxide, uses 7440-06-4P, Platinum, uses 11098-99-0P, Molybdenum oxide 11104-61-3P, Cobalt oxide 11118-57-3P, Chromium oxide 11129-89-8P, Platinum oxide 12024-21-4P, Gallium oxide 13463-67-7P, Titanium oxide, uses 58858-31-4P, Aluminum phosphorus silicon oxide | | | |
| RL: | CAT (Catalyst use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (catalytically active amorphous porous solid and process for its preparation) | | | |

L16 ANSWER 20 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:1124539 CAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:52408
 TITLE: Catalyst to reduce carbon monoxide in the mainstream
 smoke of a cigarette
 INVENTOR(S): Koller, Kent B.; Deevi, Sarojini
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Philip Morris Products S.A., Switz.
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 56 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|--|--|------------------|------------|
| WO 2004110186 | A1 | 20041223 | WO 2004-IB2180 | 20040610 |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | |
| RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| AU 2004246880 | A1 | 20041223 | AU 2004-246880 | 20040610 |
| CA 2527551 | A1 | 20041223 | CA 2004-2527551 | 20040610 |
| EP 1635655 | A1 | 20060322 | EP 2004-736558 | 20040610 |
| EP 1635655 | B1 | 20071024 | | |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK | | | | |
| BR 2004011441 | A | 20060718 | BR 2004-11441 | 20040610 |
| CN 1805694 | A | 20060719 | CN 2004-80016481 | 20040610 |
| JP 2007527698 | T | 20071004 | JP 2006-516590 | 20040610 |
| AT 376367 | T | 20071115 | AT 2004-736558 | 20040610 |
| ES 2293263 | T3 | 20080316 | ES 2004-736558 | 20040610 |
| MX 2005PA13558 | A | 20060405 | MX 2005-PA13558 | 20051213 |
| NO 2006000103 | A | 20060106 | NO 2006-103 | 20060106 |
| IN 2006DN00250 | A | 20070817 | IN 2006-DN250 | 20060113 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 2003-460631 | A 20030613 |
| | | | WO 2004-IB2180 | W 20040610 |
| REFERENCE COUNT: | 5 | THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT | | |
| IT | Catalysts | | | |
| | Colloids | | | |
| | <u>Hydrogels</u> | | | |
| | Magnetic particles | | | |
| | Molecular sieves | | | |
| | Nanoparticles | | | |
| | Nicotiana tabacum | | | |
| | Particle size | | | |
| | Surface area | | | |
| | (catalyst to reduce carbon monoxide in mainstream smoke of cigarette) | | | |
| IT | 1303-86-2, Boron oxide, uses 1309-37-1, Iron oxide, uses 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, uses 1313-99-1, Nickel oxide, uses <u>1314-13-2</u> , Zinc oxide, uses 1314-23-4, Zirconium oxide, uses 1314-35-8, Tungsten | | | |

oxide, uses 1332-29-2, Tin oxide ~~1344-28-1~~, Aluminum oxide, uses 1344-70-3, Copper oxide ~~7531-86-9~~, Silicon oxide, uses 11098-99-0, Molybdenum oxide 11104-61-3, Cobalt oxide 11113-77-2, Palladium oxide 11113-84-1, Ruthenium oxide 11129-18-3, Cerium oxide 11129-89-8, Platinum oxide 12055-23-1, Hafnium oxide 12624-27-0, Rhenium oxide 12627-00-8, Niobium oxide 12645-46-4, Iridium oxide 12680-36-3, Rhodium oxide 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, uses 20667-12-3, Silver oxide 39403-39-9, Gold oxide 59763-75-6, Tantalum oxide 61970-39-6, Osmium oxide 157858-56-5, Germanium oxide
 RL: CAT (Catalyst use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (catalyst to reduce carbon monoxide in mainstream smoke of cigarette)

L16 ANSWER 21 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

2004:1124536 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

142:52405

TITLE:

Nanoscale catalyst particle/aluminosilicate to reduce carbon monoxide in the mainstream smoke of a cigarette
 Luan, Zhaohua; Deevi, Sarojini; Fournier, Jay A.; Skinner, Ila; Koller, Kent B.; Gee, Diane L.

INVENTOR(S):

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

Philip Morris Products S.A., Switz.

SOURCE:

PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent

LANGUAGE:

English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|----------------|--|----------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 2004110183 | A2 | 20041223 | WO 2004-IB2158 | 20040610 |
| WO 2004110183 | A3 | 20050127 | | |
| W: | AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | |
| RW: | BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | |
| US 20040250828 | A1 | 20041216 | US 2003-460632 | 20030613 |
| US 7165553 | B2 | 20070123 | | |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2003-460632 A 20030613

IT Catalysts

Hydrocarbons

Nanoparticles

Particle size

Pore size

Surface area

Temperature

Thermal decomposition

pH

(nanoscale catalyst particle/aluminosilicate to reduce carbon monoxide in mainstream smoke of cigarette)

IT 1306-38-3, Ceria, uses 1309-37-1, Iron oxide, uses 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, uses ~~1314-13-2~~, Zinc oxide, uses 1314-36-9, Yttrium oxide, uses 11115-92-7, Iron oxide hydroxide 13463-67-7, Titania, uses 206887-21-0, Nanocat

RL: CAT (Catalyst use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(nanoscale catalyst particle/aluminosilicate to reduce carbon monoxide
in mainstream smoke of cigarette)

IT 144-62-7D, Oxalic acid, metal complexes 1336-21-6, Ammonium hydroxide
1343-98-2, Silicic acid 7446-70-0, Aluminum chloride, processes
7431-86-2, Silica, processes 10043-01-3, Aluminum sulfate
13473-90-0, Aluminum nitrate 14024-18-1
RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical
process); PROC (Process)
(nanoscale catalyst particle/aluminosilicate to reduce carbon monoxide
in mainstream smoke of cigarette)

L16 ANSWER 22 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:984813 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:415625
TITLE: Stabilization of self-tanning products with layered
silicates
INVENTOR(S): Mueller, Anja; Eitrich, Anja
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Beiersdorf A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 48 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|--|------|---|------------------|------------|
| EP 1477159 | A1 | 20041117 | EP 2004-8693 | 20040410 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR | | | | |
| DE 10321147 | A1 | 20041202 | DE 2003-10321147 | 20030512 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | DE 2003-10321147 | A 20030512 |
| REFERENCE COUNT: | 3 | THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT | | |

AB The invention concerns self-tanning products in form of O/W emulsions,
hydrosols, Pickering emulsions or hydrogels that contain layered
silicates as stabilizing agents. Further ingredients are sunscreens and
inorg. pigments; the compns. contain little or no emulsifiers; they can be
free of carbomers and Xanthan gum. 1,3-Dihydroxyacetone is used as tanning
agent. Thus a PIT emulsion contained (weight/weight%): glycerin monostearate
0.50; PEG-100 stearate 5.00; cetyl alc. 2.50; cethyl dimethicone copolyol
0.50; 1,3-dihydroxyacetone 2.0; hectorite 0.50; Bu methoxy dibenzoyl methane
1.50; ethylhexyl methoxycinnamate 8.00; ethylhexyl salicylate 4.00;
phenylbenzimidazole sulfonic acid 1.00; dicaprylyl ether 4.00;
phenyltrimethicone 2.00; glycerin 10.0; tocopherol 1.00; iodopropyl
butylcarbamate 0.12; phenoxyethanol 0.50; perfume 0.20; water to 100.

IT Emulsifying agents
Hydrogels
Pigments, nonbiological
Stabilizing agents
Suntanning agents
(stabilization of self-tanning products with layered silicates)
IT 96-26-4, 1,3-Dihydroxyacetone 96-26-4D, 1,3-Dihydroxy acetone, derivs
118-60-5, 2-Ethylhexyl salicylate 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide,
biological studies 1344-28-1, Alumina, biological studies
5466-77-3, 2-Ethylhexyl 4-methoxycinnamate 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum
12001-31-9, Distearidonium hectorite 12173-47-6, Hectorite
12691-60-0, Stearalkonium hectorite 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide,
biological studies 27503-81-7, Phenylbenzimidazole sulfonic acid

70356-09-1, Butyl methoxy dibenzoyl methane 88122-99-0 92761-26-7,
 Terephthalylidene-3,3'-dicamphor-10,10'-disulfonic acid 154702-15-5,
 Diocetyl butamido triazone 155633-54-8, Drometrizole trisiloxane
 191419-26-8, Aniso Triazine
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (stabilization of self-tanning products with layered silicates)

L16 ANSWER 23 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:836528 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:340075

TITLE: Quantum dot white and colored light-emitting devices
 INVENTOR(S): Miller, Jeffrey N.; Moon, Ronald L.; Bawendi, Moungi E.; Heine, Jason; Jensen, Klavs F.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA

SOURCE: U.S., 14 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 6,501,091.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|----------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| US 6803719 | B1 | 20041012 | US 1999-350956 | 19990709 |
| US 6501091 | B1 | 20021231 | US 1998-167795 | 19981007 |
| US 20030127659 | A1 | 20030710 | US 2002-329596 | 20021226 |
| US 6890777 | B2 | 20050510 | | |
| US 20030127660 | A1 | 20030710 | US 2002-329909 | 20021226 |
| US 6914265 | B2 | 20050705 | | |
| US 20040259363 | A1 | 20041223 | US 2004-877698 | 20040625 |
| US 7264527 | B2 | 20070904 | | |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
 US 1998-92120P P 19980401
 US 1998-167795 A2 19981007
 US 1999-350956 A3 19990709

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT Hydrogels

(host; photoluminescent quantum dot compns. and light-emitting devices with color conversion layers formed from them and their use for producing light of desired colors)

IT 111-40-0D, Diethylenetriamine, reaction products with formaldehyde-Ph glycidyl ether copolymer and 6-mercaptohexanol 1633-78-9D, 6-Mercaptohexanol, reaction products with diethylenetriamine and formaldehyde-Ph glycidyl ether copolymer 7621-86-9, Silica, uses 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 97052-23-8D, Formaldehyde-phenyl glycidyl ether copolymer, reaction products with diethylenetriamine and 6-mercaptohexanol 146250-82-0, 1,6-Hexanediol dimethacrylate-lauryl methacrylate copolymer
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)

(host; photoluminescent quantum dot compns. and light-emitting devices with color conversion layers formed from them and their use for producing light of desired colors)

IT 1303-00-0, Gallium arsenide, uses 1303-11-3, Indium arsenide, uses 1306-19-0, Cadmium oxide, uses 1306-23-6, Cadmium sulfide, uses 1306-24-7, Cadmium selenide, uses 1306-25-8, Cadmium telluride, uses 1312-41-0, Indium antimonide 1313-04-8, Magnesium selenide 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide (ZnO), uses 1314-98-3, Zinc sulfide, uses 1315-09-9, Zinc selenide 1315-11-3, Zinc telluride 1344-48-5, Mercury sulfide (HgS) 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 9004-34-6, Cellulose, uses 9012-36-6, Agarose 12032-36-9, Magnesium sulfide 12063-98-8, Gallium phosphide (GaP), uses 12064-03-8, Gallium

antimonide 12068-90-5, Mercury telluride 20601-83-6, Mercury selenide (HgSe) 20859-73-8, Aluminum phosphide 21908-53-2, Mercury oxide (HgO) 22398-80-7, Indium phosphide, uses 22831-42-1, Aluminum arsenide 24304-00-5, Aluminum nitride 25152-52-7, Aluminum antimonide 25617-97-4, Gallium nitride 25617-98-5, Indium nitride 30604-81-0, Polypyrrole 82370-43-2, Polyimidazole
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (photoluminescent quantum dot compns. and light-emitting devices with color conversion layers formed from them and their use for producing light of desired colors)

L16 ANSWER 24 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:802268 CAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:301040
 TITLE: Tacky skin care compositions and articles containing emollients and tackifying and immobilizing agents
 INVENTOR(S): Kiofta, Thomas James
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 12 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|------------------|----------|
| US 20040191279 | A1 | 20040930 | US 2003-402820 | 20030328 |
| WO 2004087092 | A1 | 20041014 | WO 2004-US9592 | 20040329 |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| EP 1608332 | A1 | 20051228 | EP 2004-758542 | 20040329 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK CN 1761447 A 20060419 CN 2004-80007552 20040329 JP 2006520749 T 20060914 JP 2005-518919 20040329 | | | | |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 2003-402820 A | 20030328 |
| | | | WO 2004-US9592 W | 20040329 |
| IT <u>Absorbents</u> (pads, cosmetic; tacky skin care compns. used in medical and cosmetic articles containing emollients and tackifying agents and immobilizing agents) | | | | |
| IT Hydrocarbons, biological studies RL: COS (Cosmetic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (resins, as tackifying agents; tacky skin care compns. used in medical and cosmetic articles containing emollients and tackifying agents and immobilizing agents) | | | | |
| IT 112-92-5, CO1897 <u>1311-13-2</u> , Zinc oxide, biological studies <u>1831-86-9</u> , Cab-O-Sil M5, biological studies 9003-29-6 765286-93-9 | | | | |

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);
 USES (Uses)
 (tacky skin care compns. used in medical and cosmetic articles containing
 emollients and tackifying agents and immobilizing agents)

L16 ANSWER 25 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:836324 CAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:311901
 TITLE: Process for preparing reactive compositions for fluid
 treatment
 INVENTOR(S): Hughes, Kenneth D.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Watervisions International, Inc., USA
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 19 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|--|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| US 20030196960 | A1 | 20031023 | US 2002-125072 | 20020417 |
| US 6833075 | B2 | 20041221 | | |
| WO 2003089113 | A1 | 20031030 | WO 2003-US11960 | 20030417 |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG AU 2003222624 A1 20031103 AU 2003-222624 20030417 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-125072 A 20020417 WO 2003-US11960 W 20030417 | | | | |

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT Conducting polymers
Superabsorbents
 (as binder; process for preparing reactive composites for fluid treatment
 by filtration)

IT Resins
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (cellulosic, as binder; process for preparing reactive composites for
 fluid treatment by filtration)

IT 75-01-4D, Vinylchloride, functionalized 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid,
 functionalized 100-42-5D, Styrene, functionalized 471-34-1, Calcium
 carbonate, uses 546-93-0, Magnesium carbonate 1305-62-0, Calcium
 hydroxide, uses 1305-78-8, Calcium oxide, uses 1309-42-8, Magnesium
 hydroxide 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, uses 1310-14-1, Goethite
1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses 1317-57-3, Glauconite 1317-60-8,
 Hematite, uses 1321-74-0D, Divinylbenzene, functionalized 1332-37-2,
 Iron oxide, uses 1335-30-4, Aluminum silicate 1343-88-0, Magnesium
 silicate 1344-28-1, Aluminum oxide, uses 1344-69-0, Copper
 hydroxide 1344-70-3, Copper oxide 1344-95-2, Calcium silicate
7631-86-2, Silicon oxide, uses 7757-93-9 7758-87-4
 7779-90-0, Zinc phosphate 7784-09-0, Silver phosphate 7784-30-7,
 Aluminum phosphate 7790-76-3 10043-83-1, Magnesium phosphate

10103-46-5, Calcium phosphate 10103-48-7, Copper phosphate 10124-54-6, Manganese phosphate 10290-71-8, Iron carbonate 10402-24-1, Iron phosphate 11113-66-9, Iron hydroxide 11129-60-5, Manganese oxide 11129-61-6, Manganese silicate 12022-37-6, Lepidocrocite 12134-66-6, Maghemite 12173-10-3, Clinoptilolite 12396-03-1D, Octaphosphoric acid, calcium salts 12673-39-1, Iron silicate 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, uses 13477-39-9, Calcium metaphosphate 13765-95-2, Zirconium phosphate 14455-29-9, Aluminum carbonate 14808-60-7, Quartz, uses 14854-26-3, Pyrolusite 18358-13-9D, Methacrylate, functionalized 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(process for preparing reactive composites for fluid treatment by filtration)

L16 ANSWER 26 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:742279 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:7652
TITLE: Structural features of a Eu3+ doped nuclear glass and gels obtained from glass leaching
AUTHOR(S): Ollier, N.; Concas, G.; Panczer, G.; Champagnon, B.; Charpentier, T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Physico-Chimie des Matériaux Luminescents, Université Claude Bernard, UMR 5620 CNRS, Villeurbanne, 69622, Fr.
SOURCE: Journal of Non-Crystalline Solids (2003), 328(1-3), 207-214
CODEN: JNCSEJ; ISSN: 0022-3093
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT Hydrogels
(aluminoborosilicate; structure of a Eu3+-doped nuclear waste aluminoborosilicate glass and of gels obtained from the glass by leaching)
IT 1303-86-2, Boron oxide (B2O3), processes 1304-28-5, Barium oxide (BaO), processes 1305-78-8, Calcia, processes 1312-81-8, Lanthanum oxide 1a2o3 1313-59-3, Sodium oxide (Na2O), processes 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide (ZnO), processes 1314-23-4, Zirconium oxide (ZrO2), processes 1344-28-1, Alumina, processes 7631-86-2, Silica, processes
RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(glass, aluminoborosilicate; structure of a Eu3+-doped nuclear waste aluminoborosilicate glass and of gels obtained from the glass by leaching)

L16 ANSWER 27 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:651194 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:233906
TITLE: Hydrogel route to nanotubes of metal oxides and sulfates
AUTHOR(S): Gundiah, Gautam; Mukhopadhyay, Samrat; Tumkurkar, Usha Govind; Govindaraj, A.; Maitra, Uday; Rao, C. N. R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chemistry and Physics of Materials Unit, CSIR Centre of Excellence in Chemistry, Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Jakkur P.O., Bangalore, 560 064, India

SOURCE: Journal of Materials Chemistry (2003), 13(9),
2118-2122
CODEN: JMACEP; ISSN: 0959-9428
PUBLISHER: Royal Society of Chemistry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT Hydrogels
Nanotubes
(hydrogel route to nanotubes of metal oxides and sulfates)
IT 1314-13-2P, Zinc oxide, preparation 1314-23-4P, Zirconia,
preparation 1314-35-8P, Tungsten trioxide, preparation
7631-86-9P, Silica, preparation 7727-43-7P, Barium sulfate
7733-02-0P, Zinc sulfate 13463-67-7P, Titania, preparation
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or
engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(nanotubes; hydrogel route to nanotubes of metal oxides and sulfates)

L16 ANSWER 28 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:603878 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:158292
TITLE: Semiconductor nanocrystals for inventory control
INVENTOR(S): Bawendi, Moungi G.; Jensen, Klavs F.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 19 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 160,458.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 9
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|--|----------|-----------------|-------------|
| US 6602671 | B1 | 20030805 | US 1999-397432 | 19990917 |
| US 6617583 | B1 | 20030909 | US 1998-160458 | 19980924 |
| CA 2344478 | A1 | 20000330 | CA 1999-2344478 | 19990917 |
| WO 2000017642 | A2 | 20000330 | WO 1999-US21552 | 19990917 |
| W: | AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW | | | |
| RW: | AT, BE, BF, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG | | | |
| AU 9963923 | A | 20000410 | AU 1999-63923 | 19990917 |
| JP 2002525394 | T | 20020813 | JP 2000-571265 | 19990917 |
| JP 2003524147 | T | 20030812 | JP 2000-571252 | 19990917 |
| JP 2003523718 | T | 20030812 | JP 2000-574022 | 19990917 |
| AT 273515 | T | 20040815 | AT 1999-948273 | 19990917 |
| PT 1116036 | T | 20041029 | PT 1999-948273 | 19990917 |
| ES 2228107 | T3 | 20050401 | ES 1999-948273 | 19990917 |
| US 20020160412 | A1 | 20021031 | US 2002-157232 | 20020530 |
| US 6774361 | B2 | 20040810 | | |
| US 20040038310 | A1 | 20040226 | US 2003-632922 | 20030804 |
| US 20040217298 | A1 | 20041104 | US 2004-858207 | 20040602 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 1998-101046P | P 19980918 |
| | | | US 1998-160458 | A2 19980924 |
| | | | US 1998-100947P | P 19980918 |
| | | | US 1998-156863 | A 19980918 |

US 1998-160454 A 19980924
 US 1999-397428 A 19990917
 US 1999-397432 A 19990917
 US 1999-397436 A 19990917
 WO 1999-US21373 W 19990917
 WO 1999-US21375 W 19990917
 WO 1999-US21552 W 19990917
 US 2002-157232 A3 20020530

REFERENCE COUNT: 113 THERE ARE 113 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT Capillary tubes
 Crystal whiskers
 Disks
Hydrogels
 Pellets
 (support; semiconductor nanocrystals on supports for inventory control using optical emission)

IT 1303-00-0, Gallium arsenide (GaAs), uses 1303-11-3, Indium arsenide (InAs), uses 1306-19-0, Cadmium oxide (CdO), uses 1306-23-6, Cadmium sulfide (CdS), uses 1306-24-7, Cadmium selenide (CdSe), uses 1306-25-8, Cadmium telluride (CdTe), uses 1312-41-0 1313-04-8, Magnesium selenide (MgSe) 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide (ZnO), uses 1314-98-3, Zinc sulfide (ZnS), uses 1315-09-9, Zinc selenide (ZnSe) 1315-11-3, Zinc telluride (ZnTe) 1344-48-5, Mercury sulfide (HgS) 12032-36-9, Magnesium sulfide (MgS) 12063-98-8, Gallium phosphide (GaP), uses 12064-03-8 12068-90-5, Mercury telluride (HgTe) 20601-83-6, Mercury selenide (HgSe) 20859-73-8, Aluminum phosphide (AlP) 21908-53-2, Mercury oxide (HgO) 22398-80-7, Indium phosphide (InP), uses 22831-42-1, Aluminum arsenide (AlAs) 24304-00-5, Aluminum nitride (AlN) 25152-52-7 25617-97-4, Gallium nitride (GaN) 25617-98-5, Indium nitride (InN)

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (semiconductor nanocrystals on supports for inventory control using optical emission)

IT 7631-86-2, Silica, uses 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9003-05-8 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9003-70-7, Divinylbenzene-styrene polymer 9012-36-6, Agarose 25233-34-5, Polythiophene 26793-34-0, Polydimethylacrylamide 30604-81-0, Polypyrrole 82370-43-2, Polyimidazole 96638-49-2, Polyphenylene-vinylene 586976-71-8

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (support; semiconductor nanocrystals on supports for inventory control using optical emission)

L16 ANSWER 29 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:63279 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:142229

TITLE: Deodorant gel compositions containing antibacterial and antifungal agents

INVENTOR(S): Morikazu, Keiji; Narisada, Naoyuki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): S. T. Chemical Co. Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------|------|------|-----------------|-------|
| ----- | ---- | ---- | ----- | ----- |

JP 2003024424 A 20030128 JP 2001-210729 20010711
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-210729 20010711
 OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:142229

IT Adsorbents
 Air fresheners
 Antibacterial agents
 Deodorants
 Fungicides
 Gelation agents
Hydrogels
 (deodorant gel compns. containing adsorbents and antibacterial and antifungal agents)
 IT 52-51-7, 2-Bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol 79-07-2, 2-Chloroacetamide 100-97-0, Hexamethylenetetramine, biological studies 116-25-6, 1-Methylol-5,5-dimethylhydantoin 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1317-38-0, Cupric oxide, biological studies 1344-28-1, Alumina, biological studies 4080-31-3, 1-(3-Chloroallyl)-3,5,7-triaza-1-azoniaadamantane chloride 6440-58-0 7440-22-4, Silver, biological studies 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 20667-12-3, Silver oxide 37275-76-6, Aluminum zinc oxide 56539-66-3, 3-Methoxy-3-methylbutanol 491868-90-7, Seabio Z 24 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (deodorant gel compns. containing adsorbents and antibacterial and antifungal agents)

L16 ANSWER 30 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:856413 CAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:358216
 TITLE: Hydrogel-packed sheet and its use for warming or cooling body parts or foods
 Oda, Keizo
 INVENTOR(S): Oda Shiso K. K., Japan
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
 SOURCE: CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|------------|
| JP 2002325787 | A | 20021112 | JP 2002-2895 | 20020110 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 2001-58621 | A 20010302 |

IT Coolants
 Frozen foods
 Fruit
 Heating systems
Hydrogels
 Meat
 Seafood
 Thermal insulators
 Vegetable
 (body and food warming or cooling sheet packed with crosslinked hydrogel showing good shape retention)
 IT 1309-42-8, Magnesium hydroxide 1314-13-2, Zinc white, biological studies 1318-00-9, Vermiculite 1327-44-2, Aluminum potassium silicate 1335-30-4, Aluminum silicate 1344-28-1, Alumina, biological studies 2733-46-2, Allantoin hydroxy aluminum 7446-70-0, Aluminum

chloride, biological studies 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 10043-01-3, Aluminum sulfate 10043-67-1, Potassium alum 12511-31-8, Magnesium aluminatemetasilicate 13463-67-7, Titania, biological studies 13473-90-0, Aluminum nitrate 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 19088-13-2, Aluminum metasilicate 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide, biological studies 39366-43-3, Aluminum magnesium hydroxide 42613-21-8, Titanium silicate 56571-59-6
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (crosslinker or thickener; body and food warming or cooling sheet packed with crosslinked hydrogel showing good shape retention)

L16 ANSWER 31 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:696713 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:222129

TITLE: Absorbent articles with simplified stable compositions containing emollient and polymeric stability enhancer
 INVENTOR(S): Kruchoski, Benjamin Joseph; Kottek, Michael Brent; Krzysik, Duane Gerard; Cunningham, Corey Thomas; Orchard, Lewis Preole

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc., USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 21 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 746,880.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|----------------|------|----------|-----------------|-------------|
| US 20020128621 | A1 | 20020912 | US 2001-27264 | 20011221 |
| US 6689932 | B2 | 20040210 | | |
| US 20020128615 | A1 | 20020912 | US 2000-746880 | 20001222 |
| | | | US 2000-746880 | A2 20001222 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

AB The present invention relates to absorbent articles contg. skin care comps. The skin care comps. containing about 40-99% of an emollient and about 1-60% of a stability enhancer are stable on the bodyside liners of absorbent articles despite not containing an immobilizing agent. Surprisingly, the skin care comps. of the invention even demonstrate less migration away from the bodyside liner than do other comps. that contain so-called immobilizing agents. The comps. of the invention possess phys. properties, such as m.ps., viscosities and hardnesses, comparable to comps. containing immobilizing agents, making them suitable for use on absorbent articles. For example, a composition containing 61% white petrolatum and 39% Elvax 220 resin was slot coated onto standard bodyside liner of disposable diapers and evaluated for stability. The diapers were placed into aging chambers at 40° and 75% relative humidity showing the composition loss of 2.5% after 7 days.

IT Medical goods
 (absorbents; skin care comps. containing emollient and polymeric stability enhancer for coating onto absorbent articles)

IT Absorbents
 (medical; skin care comps. containing emollient and polymeric stability enhancer for coating onto absorbent articles)

IT 7631-86-9, Colloidal silica, biological studies
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (colloidal or silylated; skin care comps. containing emollient and polymeric stability enhancer for coating onto absorbent articles)

IT 50-14-6, Ergocalciferol 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 57-10-3, Palmitic Acid, biological studies 57-11-4, Stearic Acid, biological

studies 57-87-4, Ergosterol 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 60-33-3, Linoleic Acid, biological studies 67-97-0, Cholecalciferol 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, esters, polymers 79-62-9, Dihydrolanosterol 79-63-0, Lanosterol 80-97-7, Dihydrocholesterol 83-48-7, Stigmasterol 97-59-6, Allantoin 100-42-5D, Styrene, copolymers 112-53-8, Lauryl Alcohol 112-72-1, Myristyl Alcohol 112-92-5, Stearyl Alcohol 143-07-7, Lauric Acid, biological studies 434-16-2, 7-Dehydrocholesterol 557-34-6, Zinc acetate 661-19-8, Behenyl Alcohol ~~1314-13-2~~, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1327-43-1, Magnesium aluminum silicate 3486-35-9, Zinc carbonate 8011-96-9, Calamine 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9004-62-0D, Hydroxyethyl cellulose, alkyl ethers 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-25-8D, Starch, quaternary compds. 9006-65-9, Dimethicone 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 24937-78-8, Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer 35602-69-8, Cholesteryl stearate 83615-24-1, Cholesteryl isostearate 158567-65-8 160525-18-8, Cholesteryl hydroxystearate 418754-56-0
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (skin care compns. containing emollient and polymeric stability enhancer for coating onto absorbent articles)

L16 ANSWER 32 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:607691 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:141567

TITLE: Manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step

INVENTOR(S): Tagawa, Daisuke; Fujita, Masahisa; Mukoda, Shingo

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sanyo Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| ----- | ---- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| JP 2002226599 | A | 20020814 | JP 2001-28395 | 20010205 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 2001-28395 | 20010205 |

TI Manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step

AB The process involves mixing (A) water-containing gels of polymers (prepared and undried) with (B) inorg. fine particles and (C) surfactants, followed with drying and optionally granulating and surface-crosslinking with (D) crosslinking agents. The water-absorbing resins are useful for disposable diapers, soil improvers, etc. Thus, a water-containing gel of Na acrylate-acrylic acid-N,N'-methylenebis(acrylamide) copolymer (reaction ratio 76.7:23:0.3) was extruded, cut, mixed with 2% (on gel solid) of an aqueous dispersion containing talc (Crown Talc P) and polyethylene glycol distearate (Emulmin 862), laminated, dried at 140° and 2.0 m/s, and crushed to give powders showing excellent absorption of physioli. saline solution

ST water absorbing resin manuf high drying speed; inorg fine particle water absorbing resin manuf; surfactant addn water absorbing resin manuf; acrylic polymer water absorber manuf drying

IT Surfactants
 (anionic; manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step by addition of)

IT Absorbents
 Drying
 (manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step)

- IT Mineral wool
(manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step by addition of)
- IT Asbestos
Carbon black, uses
Carbonates, uses
Chalk
Clays, uses
Glass fibers, uses
Lime (chemical)
Mica-group minerals, uses
Silicates, uses
Zeolites (synthetic), uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step by addition of)
- IT Balloons
Microspheres
(microballoons; manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step by addition of)
- IT Surfactants
(nonionic; manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step by addition of)
- IT 7789-75-5, Calcium fluoride, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(activated; manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step by addition of)
- IT 30280-72-9P, Acrylic acid-N,N'-methylenebis(acrylamide) copolymer
76774-22-6P, Acrylic acid-N,N'-methylenebis(acrylamide)-sodium acrylate copolymer
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step)
- IT 1309-48-4, Magnesia, uses 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses
1314-23-4, Zirconia, uses 1317-33-5, Molybdenum disulfide, uses
1319-46-6, White lead 1338-39-2, Ionet S 20 1344-28-1,
Alumina, uses 7631-86-9, Silica, uses 7727-43-7, Barium sulfate 9005-08-7, Emulmin 862 10043-01-3, Aluminum sulfate 10257-55-3, Calcium sulfite 13463-67-7, Titania, uses 14807-96-6, Crown Talc P, uses 33939-64-9, Beaulight LCA
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step by addition of)
- IT 13397-26-7, Calcite, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(powdered; manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step by addition of)
- IT 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(whiting; manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step by addition of)

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:555377 CAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:99039
 TITLE: Stabilized brivudine topical formulations containing
 oxide pigments
 INVENTOR(S): Gehlert, Ulrike; Groeger, Karsten; Schmitz, Reinhard;
 Schrader, Karl-Heinz; Schrader, Andreas; Wihsmann,
 Marc; Maggi, Carlo Alberto; Manzini, Stefano;
 Stubinski, Bettina
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Berlin-Chemie A.-G., Germany; Menarini Ricerche S.p.A.
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|--|--|----------|-----------------|------------|
| WO 2002056913 | A2 | 20020725 | WO 2002-EP163 | 20020110 |
| WO 2002056913 | A3 | 20021107 | | |
| W: | AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | |
| RW: | GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | |
| CA 2434743 | A1 | 20020725 | CA 2002-2434743 | 20020110 |
| AU 2002244642 | A1 | 20020730 | AU 2002-244642 | 20020110 |
| EE 200300322 | A | 20031015 | EE 2003-322 | 20020110 |
| HU 2003002741 | A2 | 20031128 | HU 2003-2741 | 20020110 |
| HU 2003002741 | A3 | 20070628 | | |
| EP 1365772 | A2 | 20031203 | EP 2002-712810 | 20020110 |
| R: | AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR | | | |
| BR 2002006478 | A | 20031230 | BR 2002-6478 | 20020110 |
| JP 2004519460 | T | 20040702 | JP 2002-557420 | 20020110 |
| RU 2280453 | C2 | 20060727 | RU 2003-121639 | 20020110 |
| IN 2003DN01070 | A | 20070105 | IN 2003-DN1070 | 20030708 |
| BG 107988 | A | 20040930 | BG 2003-107988 | 20030710 |
| MX 2003PA06307 | A | 20030916 | MX 2003-PA6307 | 20030714 |
| NO 2003003206 | A | 20030715 | NO 2003-3206 | 20030715 |
| ZA 2003005437 | A | 20040715 | ZA 2003-5437 | 20030715 |
| US 20040087602 | A1 | 20040506 | US 2003-466305 | 20031219 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | EP 2001-100968 | A 20010117 |
| | | | WO 2002-EP163 | W 20020110 |
| IT Drug delivery systems (<u>hydrogels</u> ; stabilized brivudine topical formulations containing oxide pigments) | | | | |
| IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 57-11-4, Stearic acid, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 99-76-3, Methyl 4-hydroxybenzoate 110-27-0, Isopropyl myristate 121-79-9, Propyl gallate 557-04-0 557-05-1, Zinc stearate 1309-37-1, Iron oxide red, biological studies <u>1314-13-2</u> , Zinc oxide (ZnO), biological studies 1338-43-8, Sorbitan monooleate <u>1344-28-3</u> , Aluminum oxide, biological studies 1345-25-1, Iron oxide, biological studies <u>7631-86-9</u> , Silica, biological studies 8050-81-5, Simethicone 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-99-3, | | | | |

Polyethylene glycol monostearate 9016-00-6, Polydimethylsiloxane 12227-89-3, Iron oxide black 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, biological studies 26266-58-0, Sorbitan trioleate 31566-31-1, Glyceryl monostearate 31900-57-9, Polydimethylsiloxane 36653-82-4, Cetyl alcohol 51274-00-1, Iron oxide yellow 69304-47-8, Brivudine 442526-40-1
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (stabilized brivudine topical formulations containing oxide pigments)

L16 ANSWER 34 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:534115 CAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:63947
 TITLE: Method for preparing ultraviolet-resistant plastic masterbatch
 INVENTOR(S): Wang, Xu; Huang, Rui; Jin, Chunhong; Chen, Haitao; Fan, Youshui
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Zhejiang Polytechnical Univ., Peop. Rep. China; Sichuan University; Ningbo Xingao Co., Ltd.
 SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 4 pp. CODEN: CNXXEV
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Chinese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| ----- | --- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| CN 1307072 | A | 20010808 | CN 2000-112645 | 20000121 |
| CN 1098300 | B | 20030108 | | |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 2000-112645 20000121
 AB The UV-resistant plastic masterbatch is prepd. by mixing 5-30 parts surface treated inorg. UV absorbents (CaCO₃, SiO₂, ZnO or TiO₂ with an average particle diameter of 20-150 nm, high-speed mixing for 10-60 min at 100-200 °C with a dispersing agent such as titanate, aluminate at a ratio of 100:0.01-0.05) with 95-70 parts carrier resin (such as polyethylene wax, polypropylene) at 150-190 °C for 15-25 min, then extruding with a twin screw extruder.
 IT 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, uses 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses 7631-86-2, Silica, uses 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (nanoparticle; UV-resistant plastic masterbatch)

L16 ANSWER 35 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:504577 CAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:68236
 TITLE: Absorbent articles with simplified emollient compositions having good stability
 INVENTOR(S): Kruchoski, Benjamin Joseph; Kottek, Michael B.; Krzysik, Duane Gerard; Cunningham, Corey Thomas; Orchard, Lewis Preole, IV
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc., USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| ----- | --- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| WO 2002051363 | A2 | 20020704 | WO 2001-US50111 | 20011221 |

WO 2002051363 A3 20030206

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 20020128615 A1 20020912 US 2000-746880 20001222
 AU 2002232784 A1 20020708 AU 2002-232784 20011221
 MX 2003PA05467 A 20030925 MX 2003-PA5467 20030618

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-746880 A 20001222
 WO 2001-US50111 W 20011221

AB The present invention relates to absorbent articles including skin care compns. The skin care compns. of the invention are stable on the bodyside liners of absorbent articles despite not containing an immobilizing agent. Surprisingly, the skin care compns. of the invention even demonstrate less migration away from the bodyside liner than do other compns. that contain so-called "immobilizing agents". The compns. of the invention possess phys. properties, such as m.p.s., viscosities and hardnesses, comparable to compns. containing immobilizing agents, making them suitable for use on absorbent articles. For example, a composition containing 79% white petrolatum and 21% Elvax 220 resin, when coated on the liner of a disposable diaper, showed a percent loss, an indicative of the Z-direction migration of the composition, of 3.3%.

IT Medical goods
 (absorbents; absorbent articles with simplified emollient compns. having good stability)

IT Absorbents
 (medical; absorbent articles with simplified emollient compns. having good stability)

IT 50-14-6, Ergocalciferol 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 57-10-3, Palmitic Acid, biological studies 57-11-4, Stearic Acid, biological studies 57-87-4, Ergosterol 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 57-88-5D, Cholesterol, C10-30 alkyl esters 60-33-3, Linoleic Acid, biological studies 67-97-0, Cholecalciferol 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, esters, polymers 79-62-9, Dihydrolanosterol 79-63-0, Lanosterol 79-63-0D, Lanosterol, C10-30 alkyl esters 80-97-7, Dihydrocholesterol 83-48-7, Stigmasterol 97-59-6, Allantoin 97-59-6D, Allantoin, derivs. 112-53-8, Lauryl Alcohol 112-72-1, Myristyl Alcohol 112-92-5, Stearyl Alcohol 143-07-7, Lauric Acid, biological studies 434-16-2, 7-Dehydrocholesterol 557-34-6, Zinc acetate 661-19-8, Behenyl Alcohol 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1327-43-1, Magnesium aluminum silicate 3486-35-9, Zinc carbonate 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 7631-86-9D, Silica, silylates 8011-96-9, Calamine 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9003-53-6D, Polystyrene, copolymers 9004-62-0D, Hydroxyethyl cellulose, alkyl derivs. 9005-25-8D, Starch, quaternized 9006-65-9, Dimethicone 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 24937-78-8, Elvax 220 35602-69-8, Cholesteryl stearate 83615-24-1, Cholesteryl isostearate 158567-65-8 160525-18-8, Cholesteryl hydroxystearate 418754-56-0
 RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (absorbent articles with simplified emollient compns. having good stability)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:40958
 TITLE: Nanosensors
 INVENTOR(S): Lieber, Charles M.; Park, Hongkun; Wei, Quinqiao; Cui, Yi; Liang, Wenjie
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): President and Fellows of Harvard College, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 65 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|------------------|-------------|
| WO 2002048701 | A2 | 20020620 | WO 2001-US48230 | 20011211 |
| WO 2002048701 | A3 | 20030424 | | |
| WO 2002048701 | A9 | 20030918 | | |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| CN 1996613 | A | 20070711 | CN 2006-10139984 | 20010822 |
| CA 2430888 | A1 | 20020620 | CA 2001-2430888 | 20011211 |
| AU 2002029046 | A | 20020624 | AU 2002-29046 | 20011211 |
| EP 1342075 | A2 | 20030910 | EP 2001-990181 | 20011211 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR | | | | |
| JP 2004515782 | T | 20040527 | JP 2002-549958 | 20011211 |
| EP 1736760 | A2 | 20061227 | EP 2006-121157 | 20011211 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, AL, BA, HR, MK, YU | | | | |
| AU 2002324426 | A1 | 20030121 | AU 2002-324426 | 20020520 |
| AU 2002324426 | B2 | 20070726 | | |
| JP 2004535066 | T | 20041118 | JP 2003-511316 | 20020520 |
| US 20070032023 | A1 | 20070208 | US 2006-543352 | 20061004 |
| AU 2007202897 | A1 | 20070712 | AU 2007-202897 | 20070622 |
| US 20070252136 | A1 | 20071101 | US 2007-824618 | 20070702 |
| AU 2007211919 | A1 | 20070913 | AU 2007-211919 | 20070824 |
| KR 2008005303 | A | 20080110 | KR 2007-728031 | 20071130 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | | |
| | | | US 2000-254745P | P 20001211 |
| | | | US 2001-292035P | P 20010518 |
| | | | US 2000-226835P | P 20000822 |
| | | | US 2001-291896P | P 20010518 |
| | | | US 2001-292045P | P 20010518 |
| | | | US 2001-292121P | P 20010518 |
| | | | AU 2001-286649 | A3 20010822 |
| | | | AU 2001-86649 | A3 20010822 |
| | | | CN 2001-816168 | A3 20010822 |
| | | | US 2001-935776 | A 20010822 |
| | | | US 2001-348313P | P 20011109 |
| | | | EP 2001-990181 | A3 20011211 |
| | | | US 2001-20004 | A 20011211 |
| | | | WO 2001-US48230 | W 20011211 |
| | | | US 2002-354642P | P 20020206 |

| | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| AU 2002-324426 | A3 20020520 |
| WO 2002-US16133 | W 20020520 |
| KR 2003-707723 | A3 20030610 |
| US 2005-82372 | A1 20050317 |
| US 2006-543337 | A1 20061004 |

IT Dopants
Field effect transistors
Films
Glass substrates
Hydrogels
Linking agents
Polymer chains
Quantum dot devices
Quantum wire devices
Sensors
p-n Semiconductor junctions
(design and operation of nanowire based nanosensors for chemical and biol. anal.)

IT 409-21-2, Silicon carbide (SiC), analysis 1303-00-0, Gallium arsenide (GaAs), analysis 1303-11-3, Indium arsenide (InAs), analysis 1306-24-7, Cadmium selenide (CdSe), analysis 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide (ZnO), analysis 1315-09-9, Zinc selenide (ZnSe) 1315-11-3, Zinc telluride (ZnTe) 7440-21-3, Silicon, analysis 7631-86-9, Silicon dioxide, analysis 12063-98-8, Gallium phosphide (GaP), analysis 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide (TiO2), analysis 18282-10-5, Tin oxide (SnO2) 22398-80-7, Indium phosphide (InP), analysis 22831-42-1, Aluminum arsenide (AlAs) 24304-00-5, Aluminum nitride (AlN) 25617-97-4, Gallium nitride (GaN) 25617-98-5, Indium nitride (InN)
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(design and operation of nanowire based nanosensors for chemical and biol. anal.)

L16 ANSWER 37 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:435494 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:37229
TITLE: Polyolefin-based degradable disposable diaper
INVENTOR(S): Guevara, Cesar Montemayor; Kat, Oscar J.; Richer, Carlos E.; Cermak, Brian E.; Gho, Joseph G.; Wiles, David M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mex.
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 12 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 658,921.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| US 20010003797 | A1 | 20010614 | US 2000-730050 | 20001205 |
| WO 2001039807 | A2 | 20010607 | WO 2000-US33107 | 20001206 |
| WO 2001039807 | A3 | 20011213 | | |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, | | | | |

DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,
 BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
 AU 2001020652 A5 20010612 AU 2001-20652 20001206
 MX 1999-48508 A 19991206
 US 2000-658921 A2 20000911
 US 2000-730050 A 20001205
 WO 2000-US33107 W 20001206

AB A degradable disposable diaper includes one or more sheets made of polyolefin with the polyolefin including a prodegradant causing the sheet to degrade. The prodegradant includes a metal compound such as a metal selected from the group consisting of cobalt, cerium, and iron. The preferred metal compound is a metal carboxylate. The polyolefin is preferably polyethylene or polypropylene. A secondary polyolefin may be used to aid the incorporation of the prodegradant into the primary polyolefin. A filler may also be used with the polyolefin and prodegradant. The filler preferably has a particle size <150 mesh and is free of water. The filler is preferably calcium carbonate having a 1 to 10 μ particle size. The sheet contains 0.001-15% prodegradant and most preferably 0.01-3% prodegradant. The sheet also includes up to about 15% filler. The diaper also includes a degradable absorbent core. Thus, diapers were used in which the polyethylene film contained 98.5% polyethylene, 1.44% calcium carbonate, and 0.06% cobalt stearate and the polypropylene nonwoven fabric contained 98.5% polypropylene, 0.75% polyethylene ~~96.91%~~, 0.7275% calcium carbonate, and 0.0225% cobalt stearate.

IT Absorbents

Diapers

Elongation, mechanical

Nonwoven fabrics

Particle size distribution

Tensile strength

(polyolefin-based degradable disposable diaper)

IT 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 1309-42-8, Magnesium hydroxide ~~1314-13-2~~, Zinc oxide (ZnO), biological studies 7439-89-6D, Iron, compds. 7440-45-1D, Cerium, compds. 7440-48-4D, Cobalt, compds. ~~7631-86-9~~, Silica, biological studies 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 9003-29-6, Polybutylene 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs., biological studies 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, biological studies 13586-84-0, Cobalt stearate 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 14912-91-5, Cesium stearate 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide (Al(OH)3), biological studies
 RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(polyolefin-based degradable disposable diaper)

L16 ANSWER 38 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:217712 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:256614

TITLE: Environmental-friendly sebum absorbent film containing inorganic fillers and water-absorbing polymers

INVENTOR(S): Kuramoto, Mitsuru; Matsuda, Kosuke

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cosmetics Roland K. K., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------|------|------|-----------------|------|
|------------|------|------|-----------------|------|

| | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|---|----------|----------------|----------|
| | JP 2001078914 | A | 20010327 | JP 1999-263072 | 19990917 |
| | PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 1999-263072 | 19990917 |

AB The film is manufl. by mixing polyolefin resins or cryst. resins, vinyl acetate, biodegradable plastics, inorg. fillers, water-absorbing polymers, and pigments and shaping the mixture Addition of inorg. fillers increases sebum-absorbing property and water-absorbing polymer absorbs sweat. The biodegradable plastics may be mainly comprise vegetable starches.

IT Sweat
(absorbents; environmental-friendly sebum absorbent film containing polyolefin resins or crystalline resins, vinyl acetate, biodegradable plastics, inorg. fillers, water-absorbing polymers, and pigments)

IT Pigments, nonbiological
(azo; environmental-friendly sebum absorbent film containing polyolefin resins or crystalline resins, vinyl acetate, biodegradable plastics, inorg. fillers, water-absorbing polymers, and pigments)

IT Polymers, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(biodegradable; environmental-friendly sebum absorbent film containing polyolefin resins or crystalline resins, vinyl acetate, biodegradable plastics, inorg. fillers, water-absorbing polymers, and pigments)

IT Pigments, nonbiological
(cyan; environmental-friendly sebum absorbent film containing polyolefin resins or crystalline resins, vinyl acetate, biodegradable plastics, inorg. fillers, water-absorbing polymers, and pigments)

IT Absorbents
Sebum
(environmental-friendly sebum absorbent film containing polyolefin resins or crystalline resins, vinyl acetate, biodegradable plastics, inorg. fillers, water-absorbing polymers, and pigments)

IT Carbon black, biological studies
Polyesters, biological studies
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(environmental-friendly sebum absorbent film containing polyolefin resins or crystalline resins, vinyl acetate, biodegradable plastics, inorg. fillers, water-absorbing polymers, and pigments)

IT Kaolin, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(filler; environmental-friendly sebum absorbent film containing polyolefin resins or crystalline resins, vinyl acetate, biodegradable plastics, inorg. fillers, water-absorbing polymers, and pigments)

IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fillers; environmental-friendly sebum absorbent film containing polyolefin resins or crystalline resins, vinyl acetate, biodegradable plastics, inorg. fillers, water-absorbing polymers, and pigments)

IT 108-05-4, Vinyl acetate, biological studies 147-14-8, Phthalocyanine blue 1309-37-1, Red iron oxide, biological studies 1314-23-4, Zirconium oxide, biological studies 1328-53-6, Phthalocyanine green 7440-47-3D, Chromium, hydrate, biological studies 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 10101-66-3, Manganese violet 11118-57-3, Chromium oxide 11129-18-3, Cerium oxide 12227-89-3, Black iron oxide 12240-15-2, Iron blue 13463-67-7, Titania, biological studies 25038-59-9, Polyethylene terephthalate, biological studies

25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 51274-00-1, Yellow iron oxide
52357-70-7, Brown iron oxide 57455-37-5, Ultramarine blue
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)

- (environmental-friendly sebum absorbent film containing polyolefin
resins or crystalline resins, vinyl acetate, biodegradable
plastics, inorg. fillers, water-absorbing polymers, and pigments)
- IT 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 1309-42-8, Magnesium
hydroxide 1314-12-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies
1344-28-1, Alumina, biological studies 7631-36-9,
Silica, biological studies 7727-43-7, Barium sulfate 14807-96-6, Talc,
biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
- (filler; environmental-friendly sebum absorbent film containing polyolefin
resins or crystalline resins, vinyl acetate, biodegradable
plastics, inorg. fillers, water-absorbing polymers, and pigments)
- IT 7429-90-5, Aluminum, biological studies 7440-22-4, Silver, biological
studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
- (powder; environmental-friendly sebum absorbent film containing polyolefin
resins or crystalline resins, vinyl acetate, biodegradable
plastics, inorg. fillers, water-absorbing polymers, and pigments)
- IT 9003-01-4, Poly(acrylic acid)
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
- (water absorbent; environmental-friendly sebum absorbent film containing
polyolefin resins or crystalline resins, vinyl acetate,
biodegradable plastics, inorg. fillers, water-absorbing polymers, and
pigments)

L16 ANSWER 39 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:82809 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:19059

TITLE: Manufacture of silica gel fine particles and particles
containing metal compounds

INVENTOR(S): Terasa, Kunihiro; Inoue, Maki; Ono, Eiichi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dokai Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 19 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| ----- | ---- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| JP 2000327320 | A | 20001128 | JP 1999-140959 | 19990521 |
| JP 4059365 | B2 | 20080312 | | |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-140959 19990521

IT Hydrogels
(manufacture of silica gel fine particles and particles containing metal
comps.)

IT 7631-36-9P, Silica, preparation

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)

(hydrogel; manufacture of silica gel fine particles and particles
containing
metal comps.)

IT 1314-12-2P, Zinc oxide, preparation 1314-23-4P, Zirconia,

preparation 1332-37-2P, Iron oxide, preparation 11129-18-3P, Cerium oxide 13463-67-7P, Titania, preparation
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
 (manufacture of silica gel fine particles and particles containing metal compds.)

L16 ANSWER 40 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:624624 CAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:212069
 TITLE: Manufacture of composite thermal insulation panels from foamed mineral building materials
 INVENTOR(S): Franke, Matthias; Niedner, Peter; Choyna, Karin
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Germany
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 27 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|--|------------------|------------|
| EP 1033354 | A1 | 20000906 | EP 2000-103969 | 20000225 |
| EP 1033354 | B1 | 20040121 | | |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO | | | | |
| DE 19909077 | A1 | 20000914 | DE 1999-19909077 | 19990302 |
| AT 258150 | T | 20040215 | AT 2000-103969 | 20000225 |
| JP 2000302565 | A | 20001031 | JP 2000-57536 | 20000302 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | DE 1999-19909077 | A 19990302 |
| REFERENCE COUNT: | 8 | THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT | | |

AB Composite materials based on alkali silicate and/or ammonium silicate matrix (with the ratio of SiO₂ content to alkali/NH₄ content ≥2:1) are (1) dried by microwaves for ≤10 min at 80-900 to obtain predetd. content of water 10-15 weight%, (2) heated to 100-7000, preferably to 150-2500, to form open and/or closed porous structure, and (3) granulated. The silicate matrix materials are expanded for 10-20 times after drying and heating. The matrix contains also stabilizing components such as Ca(OH)₂, Zn(OH)₂, Mg(OH)₂, NH₄OH, or oxides, or salts of Ca, Mg, Zn, or NH₄, or silica gel, clay gel, or mixts. thereof. Bentonite, gypsum, chalk, lime, stone or glass flour, cement, alumina, graphite, wood dust, biomass, synthetic or qum powders are used as fillers to improve strength and chemical stability. Glass, ceramic, mineral, carbon, biol., or synthetic fibers ≤10 mm length can also be used as fillers as well as industrial waste fibers especially textile, carpets, wood, cellulose fibers, or other natural fibers. The material mixts. are molded as panels and covered with fabrics, foils, chips, fibers, and/or fine powders, or such absorbents as felt, fleece mats, frits, or rough and fine ceramic powders for surface strengthening.

IT Gums and Mucilages
 (powders; manufacture of panels from foamed building materials with silicate matrix)

IT Absorbents
 Felts
 Foils
 Frits
 (silicate matrix covered with; manufacture of panels from foamed building

materials with silicate matrix)

IT 1343-28-1, Alumina, uses 7782-42-5, Graphite, uses 13397-24-5, Gypsum, uses
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (filler; manufacture of panels from foamed building materials with silicate matrix)

IT 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide (ZnO), uses
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (stabilizing component; manufacture of panels from foamed building materials with silicate matrix)

L16 ANSWER 41 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:396564 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:34326

TITLE: Production of aqueous gels for body deodorants

INVENTOR(S): Kropf, Christian; Foerster, Thomas; Heller, Melita; Claas, Marcus; Banowski, Bernhard

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel K.-G.a.A., Germany

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 6 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|--|------|----------|------------------|------------|
| DE 19857235 | A1 | 20000615 | DE 1998-19857235 | 19981211 |
| WO 2000035411 | A2 | 20000622 | WO 1999-EP9379 | 19991201 |
| WO 2000035411 | A3 | 20020214 | | |
| W: JP, US | | | | |
| RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE | | | | |
| EP 1143918 | A2 | 20011017 | EP 1999-963360 | 19991201 |
| EP 1143918 | A3 | 20020508 | | |
| EP 1143918 | B1 | 20030820 | | |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI | | | | |
| AT 247453 | T | 20030915 | AT 1999-963360 | 19991201 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | DE 1998-19857235 | A 19981211 |
| | | | WO 1999-EP9379 | W 19991201 |

IT Antiperspirants
 Cosmetics
 Deodorants (personal)

Hydrogels

(production of aqueous gels for body deodorants)

IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 87-69-4, Tartaric acid, biological studies 1305-62-0, Calcium hydroxide, biological studies 1305-78-8, Calcium oxide, biological studies 1309-42-8, Magnesium hydroxide 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, biological studies 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1314-23-4, Zirconium oxide, biological studies 1318-23-6, Boehmite (Al(OH)O) 1344-28-1, Aluminum oxide, biological studies 6915-15-7, Malic acid 12164-98-6, Zirconium oxide hydrate 12177-68-3, Portlandite (Ca(OH)2) 12263-26-2, Magnesium oxide hydrate 12651-23-9, Titanium hydroxide 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, biological studies 14475-63-9 20427-58-1, Zinc hydroxide 21645-51-2, Aluminum oxide hydrate 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide, biological studies 55204-38-1, Zinc oxide hydrate 57917-51-8, Titanium oxide

hydrate

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(production of aqueous gels for body deodorants)

L16 ANSWER 42 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:210034 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:248234

TITLE: Inventory control using semiconductor nanocrystal ensembles for luminescent tagging

INVENTOR(S): Bawendi, Moungi G.; Jensen, Klavs F.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 9

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|--|----------|-----------------|-------------|
| ----- | ---- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| WO 2000017103 | A2 | 20000330 | WO 1999-US21373 | 19990917 |
| WO 2000017103 | A3 | 20000831 | | |
| W: | AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW | | | |
| RW: | GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | |
| US 6617583 | B1 | 20030909 | US 1998-160458 | 19980924 |
| CA 2344145 | A1 | 20000330 | CA 1999-2344145 | 19990917 |
| EP 1113986 | A2 | 20010711 | EP 1999-954615 | 19990917 |
| R: | AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI | | | |
| JP 2003523718 | T | 20030812 | JP 2000-574022 | 19990917 |
| US 20020160412 | A1 | 20021031 | US 2002-157232 | 20020530 |
| US 6774361 | B2 | 20040810 | | |
| US 20040217298 | A1 | 20041104 | US 2004-858207 | 20040602 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 1998-101046P | P 19980918 |
| | | | US 1998-160458 | A 19980924 |
| | | | US 1998-100947P | P 19980918 |
| | | | US 1998-156863 | A 19980918 |
| | | | US 1998-160454 | A 19980924 |
| | | | US 1999-397428 | A 19990917 |
| | | | US 1999-397432 | A 19990917 |
| | | | US 1999-397436 | A 19990917 |
| | | | WO 1999-US21373 | W 19990917 |
| | | | US 2002-157232 | A3 20020530 |

IT Hydrogels

Latex

(support; semiconductor nanocrystal ensembles for luminescent tagging and their use)

IT 1303-00-0, Gallium arsenide (GaAs), uses 1303-11-3, Indium arsenide (InAs), uses 1306-19-0, Cadmium oxide (CdO), uses 1306-23-6, Cadmium sulfide (CdS), uses 1306-24-7, Cadmium selenide (CdSe), uses 1306-25-8, Cadmium telluride (CdTe), uses 1312-41-0 1313-04-8, Magnesium selenide (MgSe) 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide (ZnO), uses 1314-87-0, Lead sulfide (PbS) 1314-98-3, Zinc sulfide (ZnS), uses

1315-09-9, Zinc selenide (ZnSe) 1315-11-3, Zinc telluride (ZnTe)
 1344-48-5, Mercury sulfide (HgS) 7440-21-3, Silicon, uses 7440-56-4,
 Germanium, uses 12032-36-9, Magnesium sulfide (MgS) 12032-44-9,
 Magnesium telluride (MgTe) 12063-98-8, Gallium phosphide (GaP), uses
 12064-03-8 12068-90-5, Mercury telluride (HgTe) 12069-00-0, Lead
 selenide (PbSe) 12251-90-0, Aluminum sulfide (AlS) 20601-83-6, Mercury
 selenide (HgSe) 20859-73-8, Aluminum phosphide (AlP) 21908-53-2,
 Mercury oxide (HgO) 22398-80-7, Indium phosphide (InP), uses
 22831-42-1, Aluminum arsenide (AlAs) 24304-00-5, Aluminum nitride (AlN)
 25152-52-7 25617-97-4, Gallium nitride (GaN) 25617-98-5, Indium
 nitride (InN)

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)

(semiconductor nanocrystal ensembles for luminescent tagging and their use)

IT 2680-03-7 ~~7631-86-3~~, Silica, uses 9002-88-4, Polyethylene
 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9003-70-7,
 Divinylbenzene-styrene copolymer 9004-34-6, Cellulose, uses 9012-36-6,
 Agarose 82370-43-2, Polyimidazole 89162-59-4 96638-49-2,
 Polyphenylene vinylene

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)

(support; semiconductor nanocrystal ensembles for luminescent tagging and their use)

L16 ANSWER 43 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:15049 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:83723

TITLE: Diaper including feces modification agent

INVENTOR(S): Roe, Donald Carroll; Ahr, Nicholas Albert;
 Bewick-Sonntag, Christopher Phillip; Schmidt, Mattias;
 Goldman, Stephen Allen; Christison, John
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Company, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 119 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 17

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---------------|--|----------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 2000000232 | A1 | 20000106 | WO 1999-US14664 | 19990629 |
| W: | AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW | | | |
| RW: | GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | |
| US 6149636 | A | 20001121 | US 1998-107561 | 19980629 |
| US 6186991 | B1 | 20010213 | US 1998-106225 | 19980629 |
| CA 2336020 | A1 | 20000106 | CA 1999-2336020 | 19990629 |
| AU 9947252 | A | 20000117 | AU 1999-47252 | 19990629 |
| AU 9948420 | A | 20000117 | AU 1999-48420 | 19990629 |
| EP 1091687 | A1 | 20010418 | EP 1999-930833 | 19990629 |
| R: | AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI | | | |
| EP 1091688 | A1 | 20010418 | EP 1999-932010 | 19990629 |
| EP 1091688 | B1 | 20060412 | | |
| R: | AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|----|----------|------------------|----------|
| EP 1091772 | A1 | 20010418 | EP 1999-932023 | 19990629 |
| EP 1091772 | B1 | 20031203 | | |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI | | | | |
| TR 200100301 | T2 | 20010521 | TR 2001-301 | 19990629 |
| US 6342037 | B1 | 20020129 | US 1999-342754 | 19990629 |
| US 6384296 | B1 | 20020507 | US 1999-342766 | 19990629 |
| JP 2002519108 | T | 20020702 | JP 2000-556734 | 19990629 |
| JP 2002519110 | T | 20020702 | JP 2000-556737 | 19990629 |
| JP 2002519118 | T | 20020702 | JP 2000-556817 | 19990629 |
| AT 255424 | T | 20031215 | AT 1999-932023 | 19990629 |
| EP 1091718 | B1 | 20070905 | EP 1999-932009 | 19990629 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE | | | | |
| TW 416843 | B | 20010101 | TW 1999-88110994 | 19991201 |
| TW 482662 | B | 20020411 | TW 1999-88110979 | 19991201 |
| TW 519487 | B | 20030201 | TW 1999-88110999 | 19991201 |
| ZA 2000007366 | A | 20011211 | ZA 2000-7366 | 20001211 |
| ZA 2000007464 | A | 20010906 | ZA 2000-7464 | 20001213 |
| ZA 2000007463 | A | 20020313 | ZA 2000-7463 | 20001213 |
| MX 2000PA12986 | A | 20010507 | MX 2000-PA12986 | 20001220 |
| MX 2000PA12976 | A | 20011011 | MX 2000-PA12976 | 20001220 |
| MX 2000PA12982 | A | 20011011 | MX 2000-PA12982 | 20001220 |
| MX 2000PA12987 | A | 20011011 | MX 2000-PA12987 | 20001220 |
| MX 2000PA12992 | A | 20011011 | MX 2000-PA12992 | 20001220 |
| MX 2000PA12993 | A | 20011011 | MX 2000-PA12993 | 20001220 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

| | | |
|-----------------|---|----------|
| US 1998-106225 | A | 19980629 |
| US 1998-107561 | A | 19980629 |
| US 1998-90993P | P | 19980629 |
| US 1998-91076P | P | 19980629 |
| US 1999-131049P | P | 19990426 |
| US 1999-342784 | A | 19990629 |
| WO 1999-US14635 | W | 19990629 |
| WO 1999-US14636 | W | 19990629 |
| WO 1999-US14637 | W | 19990629 |
| WO 1999-US14663 | W | 19990629 |
| WO 1999-US14664 | W | 19990629 |
| WO 1999-US14665 | W | 19990629 |
| WO 1999-US14794 | W | 19990629 |
| WO 1999-US14885 | W | 19990629 |

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT Medical goods
 Medical goods
 (absorbents; diaper including feces modification agent)

IT Absorbents
Absorbents
 (medical; diaper including feces modification agent)

IT 50-01-1, Guanidine hydrochloride 68-11-1, Mercaptoacetic acid, biological studies 79-42-5, Thiolactic acid 758-08-7, Thioglycolamide 1302-42-7, Sodium aluminate 1305-62-0, Calcium hydroxide, biological studies 1305-78-8, Calcium oxide, biological studies 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, biological studies 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1327-41-9, Aluminum chloride hydroxide 1344-28-1, Alumina, biological studies 2836-32-0, Sodium glycolate 7429-90-5D, Aluminum, salts, biological studies 7439-89-6D, Iron, salts, biological studies 7440-23-5D, Sodium, salts, biological studies 7440-66-6D, Zinc, salts, biological studies 7440-70-2D, Calcium, salts, biological studies 7446-70-0, Aluminum chloride, biological studies 7705-08-0, Ferric chloride, biological studies 7720-78-7, Ferrous sulfate 7758-94-3, Ferrous chloride 7772-99-8,

Stannous chloride, biological studies 7803-49-8, Hydroxylamine, biological studies 9002-98-6, Polyethylenimine 9003-01-4, Polyacrylic acid 9003-39-8, Pvp 9004-32-4 9005-32-7, Alginate acid 9062-04-8, Carbopol 941 10043-01-3, Aluminum sulfate 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride, biological studies 10043-67-1, Aluminum potassium sulfate 11129-60-5, Manganese oxide 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 16853-85-3, Lithium aluminum hydride 22560-16-3 68148-42-5, Glycerol monothioglycolate 253789-08-1, Feclone FPS 2 253789-09-2, Feclone FPS 4 253789-10-5, Feclone FPS 6 253789-11-6, Feclone FPS 7
 RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (diaper including feces modification agent)

L16 ANSWER 44 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:779206 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:13465

TITLE: Method for making spherical adsorbent particles

INVENTOR(S): Derolf, Mahlon Robert; Smiley, Leonard Harris; Witt, Reinhard Herbert

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bio-Technical Resources, USA

SOURCE: U.S., 13 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 448,165, abandoned.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---|---|-------------|--|--|
| US 5998329 | A | 19991207 | US 1997-885340 | 19970630 | | |
| CA 2192548 | A1 | 19951228 | CA 1995-2192548 | 19950616 | | |
| CA 2192548 | C | 19991102 | | | | |
| CN 1155253 | A | 19970723 | CN 1995-193654 | 19950616 | | |
| US 6074983 | A | 20000613 | US 1998-204408 | 19981202 | | |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 1994-262115 | B2 19940617 | | |
| | | | US 1995-448165 | B2 19950523 | | |
| | | | US 1997-885340 | A3 19970630 | | |
| | | | | | | |
| REFERENCE COUNT: | | 14 | THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT | | | |
| IT | Sols | (hydrosols; production of spherical adsorbent particles from <u>hydrogels</u> bonded using hydrosols) | | | | |
| IT | Oxides (inorganic), uses | RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) | | | | |
| | | (hydrosols; production of spherical adsorbent particles from <u>hydrogels</u> bonded using hydrosols) | | | | |
| IT | Adsorbents | <u>Hydrogels</u> | | | | |
| | Microspheres | (production of spherical adsorbent particles from <u>hydrogels</u> bonded using hydrosols) | | | | |
| IT | Silica gel, uses | RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) | | | | |
| | | (production of spherical adsorbent particles from <u>hydrogels</u> bonded using hydrosols) | | | | |
| IT | Particles | (spherical; production of spherical adsorbent particles from | | | | |

hydrogels bonded using hydrosols)

IT Drying
(spray; production of spherical adsorbent particles from hydrogels
bonded using hydrosols)

IT 7631-85-9, Silica, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material
use); USES (Uses)
(hydrogels; hydrosols; production of spherical adsorbent
particles from hydrogels bonded using hydrosols)

IT 1309-37-1, Iron oxide, uses 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, uses
1309-64-4, Antimony oxide, uses 1314-12-2, Zinc oxide, uses
1314-23-4, Zirconium oxide, uses 1332-29-2, Tin oxide 1344-28-1
, Aluminum oxide, uses 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material
use); USES (Uses)
(hydrosols; production of spherical adsorbent particles from
hydrogels bonded using hydrosols)

L16 ANSWER 45 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:142308 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:253135

TITLE: Microbicides containing inorganic oxide powders
covered with silver composite oxides, their
manufacture, and resin compositions

INVENTOR(S): Nakamura, Hiroshige; Kojima, Kaoru; Saita, Junji;
Takeshima, Eiki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nisshin Steel Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| ----- | ---- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| JP 11060417 | A | 19990302 | JP 1997-231703 | 19970813 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 1997-231703 | 19970813 |

TI Microbicides containing inorganic oxide powders covered with silver
composite oxides, their manufacture, and resin compositions

AB Microbicides, useful for resins, fibers, coatings, and cosmetics, comprise
inorg. oxide powders, which have average particle size $\leq 1 \mu\text{m}$ and are covered
with Ag-containing composite oxides. The microbicides are manufactured by
covering inorg. oxide fine powders with composite oxides containing Al, Si,
Zr, and/or Zn, covering the composite oxides with Ag-Zn alloy by sputtering,
and diffusing the Ag by heating. The compns. contain 21 additive chosen from
antioxidants, UV absorbents, light stabilizers, and ZnO powder. Thus, J 740
(propylene polymer) 97.4, microbicide [TiO₂ powder (JR 405) covered with
alumina and Ag-Zn (20:80) alloy] 1.0, Irganox B 225 0.2, Tinuvin 326 0.2,
Sanol LS 770 0.2, and ZnO fine powder 1.0 part were mixed and made into a
plate showing grayish white color and strong bactericidal and fungicidal
activity.

ST microbicide powder silver composite oxide covering; resin microbicide
powder silver oxide covering; polypropylene microbicide titania powder
silver covering; zinc silver alloy sputtering titania microbicide; coating
microbicide oxide powder silver covering; fiber microbicide oxide powder
silver covering; cosmetic microbicide oxide powder silver covering

IT Antibacterial agents
Antioxidants
Fungicides

Light stabilizers

UV stabilizers

(microbicides containing inorg. oxide powders covered with Ag-containing composite oxides for resins, fibers, coatings and cosmetics)

IT Oxides (inorganic), uses

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); MOA (Modifier or additive use);

BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(microbicides containing inorg. oxide powders covered with Ag-containing composite oxides for resins, fibers, coatings and cosmetics)

IT 1314-12-2, Zinc oxide, uses 1314-23-4, Zirconia, uses

1346-67-7, Alumina, uses 7631-86-9, Silica, uses

13463-67-7, Titania, uses

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); MOA (Modifier or additive use);

PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); BIOL (Biological study);

PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(microbicides containing inorg. oxide powders covered with Ag-containing composite oxides for resins, fibers, coatings and cosmetics)

IT 3896-11-5, Tinuvin 326 52829-07-9, Sanol LS 770 56378-12-2

89421-57-8, Irganox B 225 101826-60-2 102847-12-1 221359-87-1

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(microbicides containing inorg. oxide powders covered with Ag-containing composite oxides for resins, fibers, coatings and cosmetics)

L16 ANSWER 46 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:101317 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:172773

TITLE: Decorative cosmetic oil-in-water emulsions

INVENTOR(S): De Clermont-Gallerande, Helene; Zastrow, Leonhard;

Marsande, Elisabeth

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lancaster Group G.m.b.H., Germany

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 6 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|-------------|------|----------|------------------|----------|
| DE 19733625 | A1 | 19990204 | DE 1997-19733625 | 19970728 |
| CA 2295533 | A1 | 19990211 | CA 1998-2295533 | 19980721 |
| WO 9906010 | A2 | 19990211 | WO 1998-DE2085 | 19980721 |
| WO 9906010 | A3 | 19990610 | | |

W: CA, CN, CZ, HU, JP, PL, SK, US

RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

EP 1001731 A2 20000524 EP 1998-947327 19980721

EP 1001731 B1 20040512

R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, MC

JP 2001511434 T 20010814 JP 2000-504827 19980721

CN 1119981 B 20030903 CN 1998-807661 19980721

ES 2221202 T3 20041216 ES 1998-947327 19980721

PL 193385 B1 20070228 PL 1983-3381 19980721

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1997-19733625 A 19970728

WO 1998-DE2085 W 19980721

IT Hydroxide

(cationic; decorative cosmetic oil-in-water emulsions)

IT 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1332-37-2, Iron oxide,

biological studies 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies

9002-84-0, Polytetrafluoroethylene 9002-88-4 9005-25-8, Starch,

biological studies 9011-14-7, Poly(methyl methacrylate) 14807-96-6,
Talc, biological studies 57455-37-5, Ultramarine blue
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(powdered; decorative cosmetic oil-in-water emulsions)

L16 ANSWER 47 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:535375 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:231945
TITLE: Fabrics or materials with improved odor absorption
properties
INVENTOR(S): Kanetani, Toshiharu; Tahata, Jiro; Hirata, Masayuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toray Industries, Inc., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|-------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| ----- | --- | ---- | ----- | ----- |
| JP 10219569 | A | 19980818 | JP 1997-23724 | 19970206 |
| JP 3629871 | B2 | 20050316 | | |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-23724 19970206

AB Odor-absorbing materials are prep'd. by coating the surface of base materials with compns. comprising odor absorbing agents and polymer binders and subsequently coating the surface with waterproofing agents. The odor absorbing materials are useful as garments, construction materials, or hygienic materials. A woven polyester fabric was treated with an aqueous composition containing porous SiO₂ 10, ZnSO₄ 10, 45% (solids) poly(vinylamine) solution 10, Elaston W-11P (polyurethane, solids 25%) 20, and catalyst 0.5 g/L to pickup 65%, dried, heat-treated 1 min at 170°, treated with a composition containing 4.7% (on fiber, as solids) CH₂:CHCO₂CH₂CH₂NC₃H₇/SO₂C₈H₁₇ and 0.9% (as solids) trimethylolmelamine resin, dried, and heat-treated 60 s at 180° to give a fabric exhibiting good cigarette odor absorption properties and good retention of odor absorption properties on washing the fabric for 5 cycles.

IT Odor and Odorous substances
(absorbents; fabrics or materials coated with polymer binders containing deodorants and waterproofing agents for improved odor absorption properties)

IT Acrylic polymers, uses
Aminoplasts
Epoxy resins, uses
Plastic foams
Polymers, uses
Polyurethanes, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(binders; fabrics or materials coated with polymer binders containing deodorants and waterproofing agents for improved odor absorption properties)

IT Absorbents
(for odor; fabrics or materials coated with polymer binders containing deodorants and waterproofing agents for improved odor absorption properties)

IT 1071-93-8 1214-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses 7631-86-9,
Silica, uses 7733-02-0, Zinc sulfate 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide,
uses 26336-38-9, Poly(vinylamine)
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
(odor absorbent; fabrics or materials coated with polymer binders)

containing deodorants and waterproofing agents for improved odor absorption properties)

L16 ANSWER 48 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:175488 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:245119

TITLE: Polyester fiber materials with washfast deodorizing, flame-retardant and soiling-resistant properties and their manufacture

INVENTOR(S): Hirata, Masayuki; Kanetani, Toshiharu; Tabata, Jiro; Saito, Koichi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toray Industries, Inc., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|-------------|------|----------|------------------|----------|
| ----- | ---- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| JP 10072782 | A | 19980317 | JP 1996-221196 | 19960822 |
| JP 3651132 | B2 | 20050525 | | |
| US 6077794 | A | 20000620 | US 1997-871527 | 19970609 |
| TW 438923 | B | 20010607 | TW 1997-86108227 | 19970621 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

| | | |
|----------------|---|----------|
| JP 1996-149166 | A | 19960611 |
| JP 1996-221196 | A | 19960822 |
| JP 1997-30106 | A | 19970214 |
| JP 1997-32239 | A | 19970217 |

AB The materials are impregnated with a compn. contg. block copolymers (A) of polyalkylene glycols, aromatic dicarboxylic acids and alkylene glycols, inorg. absorbents, polyvinylamines and synthetic resin binders and contain halogenated cycloalkane compds. Thus, impregnating a dyed polyester fabric containing 1,2,5,6,9,10-hexabromocyclododecane in a bath containing TO-SR-1 (A) 20, porous silica microparticles 10, Zn sulfate 10, 45%-solids polyvinylamine 10, Elastron W-11P (25%-solids) 20, Elastron Catalyst 64 0.5 and NaHCO₃ 0.05 parts, squeezing to pickup weight of 65%, drying 3 min at 120° and heating on a pin-tenter at 170° for 1 min gave a fabric with good deodorizing, flame-retardant and soiling-resistant properties.

IT 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses 7631-86-9, Silica, uses 7758-98-7, Copper sulfate, uses 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, uses 26336-38-9, Polyvinylamine

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(deodorants; in deodorizing, antisoiling and fireproofing compns. for polyester fiber and fabrics)

L16 ANSWER 49 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:643461 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:268190

TITLE: Water-absorbing polymer compositions containing metal compounds, and a method for sterilizing the compositions

INVENTOR(S): Chiba, Kazumasa; Tamura, Shinichi; Fukumoto, Tadao;

Kobayashi, Kazuhiko

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toray Industries, Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|-------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| JP 08208414 | A | 19960813 | JP 1995-283866 | 19951031 |
| JP 3752710 | B2 | 20060308 | | |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1994-268957 A 19941101

IT Absorbents
Radiation
Sterilization and Disinfection
(irradiation of water-absorbing polymer compns. containing metal compds.

for sterilization)

IT Ionomers
Phenolic resins, uses
Polyamides, uses
Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(irradiation of water-absorbing polymer compns. containing metal compds.

for sterilization)

IT 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1314-23-4, Zirconium oxide, biological studies 1314-35-8, Tungsten oxide, biological studies 1314-36-9, Yttrium oxide, biological studies 1332-29-2, Tin oxide 1344-38-1, Aluminum oxide, biological studies 11098-99-0, Molybdenum oxide 11099-11-9, Vanadium oxide 11104-61-3, Cobalt oxide 11113-84-1, Ruthenium oxide 11118-57-3, Chromium oxide 11129-18-3, Cerium oxide 11129-60-5, Manganese oxide 12032-30-3, Magnesium titanate 12047-27-7, Barium titanate, biological studies 12049-50-2, Calcium titanate 12060-59-2, Strontium titanate 12232-23-4 12673-69-7, Potassium titanate 12704-86-8, Ammonium phosphomolybdate 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, biological studies 20667-12-3, Silver oxide 39302-37-9, Lithium titanate 51142-87-1, Sodium titanate
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(irradiation of water-absorbing polymer compns. containing metal compds.

for sterilization)

L16 ANSWER 50 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:130918 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:149895
TITLE: Method for making spherical metal oxide adsorbent particles from silica hydrogels
INVENTOR(S): Derolf, Mahlon Robert; Witt, Reinhard Herbert; Smiley, Leonard Harris
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bio-Technical Resources LP, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------|------|------|-----------------|------|
|------------|------|------|-----------------|------|

| | | | | |
|---|----|----------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 9535162 | A1 | 19951228 | WO 1995-US7120 | 19950616 |
| W: AM, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, EE, FI, GE, HU, IS, JP, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LV, MD, MG, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TT, UA, UZ, VN | | | | |
| RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| CA 2192548 | A1 | 19951228 | CA 1995-2192548 | 19950616 |
| CA 2192548 | C | 19991102 | | |
| AU 9528173 | A | 19960115 | AU 1995-28173 | 19950616 |
| EP 765191 | A1 | 19970402 | EP 1995-923713 | 19950616 |
| EP 765191 | B1 | 19990317 | | |
| R: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL | | | | |
| CN 1155253 | A | 19970723 | CN 1995-193654 | 19950616 |
| JP 10501738 | T | 19980217 | JP 1995-502292 | 19950616 |
| JP 3205559 | B2 | 20010904 | JP 1996-502292 | 19950616 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1994-262115 A 19940617
US 1995-448165 A 19950523
WO 1995-US7120 W 19950616

TI Method for making spherical metal oxide adsorbent particles from silica
hydrogels

IT Silica gel, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(alkaline or acid-set hydrogel; spherical adsorbent particle manufacture from hydrogels)

IT Adsorbents
(spherical adsorbent particle manufacture from hydrogels)

IT Gels
(hydro-, silica; spherical adsorbent particle manufacture from hydrogels)

IT Sols
(hydro-, spherical adsorbent particle manufacture from hydrogels)

IT 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, uses 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses 1314-23-4, Zirconium oxide, uses 1327-33-9, Antimony oxide 1332-29-2, Tin oxide 1332-37-2, Iron oxide, uses 1344-28-1, Aluminum oxide, uses 7631-86-9, Silica, uses 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(sol, Na-stabilized; spherical adsorbent particle manufacture from hydrogels)

L16 ANSWER 51 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:193564 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:193564
TITLE: Odor-absorbing antibacterial fabrics
INVENTOR(S): Maeda, Nobuhide
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|-------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| JP 04308270 | A | 19921030 | JP 1991-92619 | 19910401 |
| JP 2579562 | B2 | 19970205 | | |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

JP 1991-92619

19910401

- AB The title fabrics are prepd. by coating fabrics with mixts. comprising ceramics, prepared by firing compns. comprising 30-75% magnesia, 15-35% alumina, silica, ZnO, titania, zeolite, serpentine, or amphibole powders as the mixing component (A), and 15-35% additive selected from A component but not used as A component at 200-500°, and binders (e.g., acrylic polymers or epoxy resins). The coated fabrics exhibited good absorption of NH3 and H2S and good resistance to bacteria growth.
- IT Odor and Odorous substances
(absorbents, textiles coated with ceramics as)
- IT Acrylic polymers, uses
Epoxy resins, uses
RL: USES (Uses)
(binders, for coating of textiles with ceramics)
- IT 1309-48-4, Magnesia, uses 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses
1344-28-1, Alumina, uses 7631-86-9, Silica, uses
13463-67-7, Titania, uses
RL: USES (Uses)
(ceramics containing, textiles coated with, for antibacterial odor-absorbing properties)

L16 ANSWER 52 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:658083 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:258083

TITLE: Effect of powder addition to carboxyvinyl polymer hydrogel on viscoelasticity

AUTHOR(S): Ishikawa, Shigeyuki; Kobayashi, Masao

CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharm. Res. Lab., Tanabe Seiyaku Co., Ltd., Osaka, 532, Japan

SOURCE: Chemical & Pharmaceutical Bulletin (1992), 40(7), 1897-901

CODEN: CPBTAL; ISSN: 0009-2363

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

- AB The influence of the addn. of powder on the viscoelasticity of carboxyvinyl polymer (CVP) hydrogel was studied by the oscillation method. The powder-filled hydrogels (PFHs) were prepared using Hiviswako 103 and 105 (CVP of rich side chains and poor side chains, resp.), and six powders [zinc oxide (ZnO), titanium dioxide (TiO2), magnesium stearate (StMg), talc, synthetic aluminum silicate (SiAl), and hydrated silicon dioxide (Cp)]. The profiles of storage modulus (G') and loss modulus (G'') of each PFH differed depending on powder and CVP. Log G' and log G'' changed little with TiO2, monotonously increased with talc, StMg and Cp, and showed fairly complex behaviors differing with polymer species with ZnO and SiAl. Plotting according to the Kerner equation suggested that powder bridge structures were formed in the PFHs. The possible structures formed in the PFHs were presumed as follows on the basis of their viscoelasticity change and microscopic observation. With TiO2: the original hydrogel network was not ruptured and powders were dispersed uniformly in the gel network. With talc, StMg and Cp: the original hydrogel networks and the powder bridge structures coexisted. With ZnO and SiAl: the original hydrogel networks were ruptured and powder bridge structures were constructed.
- IT Viscoelasticity
(of carboxyvinyl polymer hydrogels, powders effect on)
- IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(hydrogels, carboxyvinyl polymers, viscoelasticity of, powders effect on)
- IT 557-04-0 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide (ZnO), biological studies
1335-30-4 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 9003-03-6
9003-04-7 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide (TiO2), biological studies
14807-96-6, Talc (Mg3H2(SiO3)4), biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(viscoelasticity of carboxyvinyl polymer hydrogels in
relation to)

L16 ANSWER 53 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:91147 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:91147
TITLE: Metal oxide-coated UV absorbents for cosmetics
INVENTOR(S): Miyamoto, Takuji; Kawanaka, Hajime; Hirayama, Kenzo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ryuhodo Seiyaku Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| JP 03200721 | A | 19910902 | JP 1989-344838 | 19891227 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | | |
| JP 1989-344838 | | | 19891227 | |
| TI Metal oxide-coated UV <u>absorbents</u> for cosmetics | | | | |
| AB Cosmetics comprise polymeric fine powder- and/or inorg. fine powder-containing UV <u>absorbents</u> coated with metal oxides. The UV <u>absorbents</u> are safe to skin and uniformly dispersed in cosmetics. Porous silica (3 g) in n-hexane was mixed with 2 g 4-tert-butyl-4'-methoxydibenzoylmethane in n-hexane, then hexane was removed, and mixed with 4.5 mL 10 w/v n-hexane solution of iso-Pr titanate with aeration to prepare 4.1 g TiO2-coated UV absorbent. A sunscreen oil was prepared from olive oil 1.0, squalane 10.0, the UV absorbent 10.0, liquid paraffin 78.9, and fragrances 0.1 g. | | | | |
| IT Sunscreens | | | | |
| (UV <u>absorbents</u> coated with metal oxides for) | | | | |
| IT Oxides, biological studies | | | | |
| RL: BIOL (Biological study) | | | | |
| (UV <u>absorbents</u> coated with, for cosmetics) | | | | |
| IT Acrylic polymers, biological studies | | | | |
| Apatite-group minerals | | | | |
| Epoxy <u>resins</u> , biological studies | | | | |
| Kaolin, biological studies | | | | |
| Mica-group minerals, biological studies | | | | |
| Polyamides, biological studies | | | | |
| Proteins, biological studies | | | | |
| RL: BIOL (Biological study) | | | | |
| (UV <u>absorbents</u> containing, coated with metal oxides, for cosmetics) | | | | |
| IT Alkenes, polymers | | | | |
| RL: BIOL (Biological study) | | | | |
| (polymers, UV <u>absorbents</u> containing, coated with metal oxides, for cosmetics) | | | | |
| IT Acrylic polymers, biological studies | | | | |
| RL: BIOL (Biological study) | | | | |
| (styrene-containing, UV <u>absorbents</u> containing, coated with metal oxides, for cosmetics) | | | | |
| IT Mica-group minerals, biological studies | | | | |
| RL: BIOL (Biological study) | | | | |
| (titanium, UV <u>absorbents</u> containing, coated with metal oxides, for cosmetics) | | | | |
| IT 131-56-6, 2,4-Dihydroxybenzophenone 14779-78-3, Amyl N,N-dimethyl-p-aminobenzoate 70356-09-1, 4-tert-Butyl-4'-methoxydibenzoylmethane | | | | |

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(UV absorbents containing polymer powders and/or inorg. powders and, coated with metal oxides, for cosmetics)

IT 100-42-5D, acrylic copolymers 1398-61-4, Chitin 7621-86-9, Silica, biological studies 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs. 9012-76-4, Chitosan 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, biological studies 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(UV absorbents containing, coated with metal oxides, for cosmetics)

IT 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 1314-12-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1335-30-4, Aluminum silicate 1344-28-1, Aluminum oxide, miscellaneous 7727-43-7, Barium sulfate

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(UV absorbents containing, for cosmetics)

L16 ANSWER 54 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:123826 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:123826

TITLE: Water-absorbent acrylic resins and their preparation

INVENTOR(S): Anderson, Mark

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): American Colloid Co., USA

SOURCE: U.S., 14 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. 4,677,174.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 12

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|-------------|
| US 4954562 | A | 19900904 | US 1989-303815 | 19890130 |
| US 4677174 | A | 19870630 | US 1986-854000 | 19860421 |
| US 4755562 | A | 19880705 | US 1986-872654 | 19860610 |
| US 4794140 | A | 19881227 | US 1987-126403 | 19871130 |
| IN 175853 | A1 | 19950930 | IN 1988-DE691 | 19880810 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 1980-67233 | A2 19800625 |
| | | | US 1986-854000 | A2 19860421 |
| | | | US 1986-872654 | A2 19860610 |
| | | | US 1986-816290 | A3 19860106 |

TI Water-absorbent acrylic resins and their preparation

AB The title solid resins are prepared by mixing 70-100% neutralized acrylic acid, 0.001-5% inert and H2O-insol. metal oxide, H2O-soluble or -miscible polyvinyl monomers >30%, H2O and polymerizing the mixture, and utilizing the heat of reaction to evaporate H2O to <15%. The incorporation of the metal oxide improves water absorption and water retention, and the absorbents maintain a dry feel after significant H2O absorption. A mixture of acrylic acid 48.01, TiO2 2.00, KOH 16.31, K2CO3 11.82, N,N-methylebisacrylamide 0.02, azo polymerization initiators 0.36, (NH4)2S2O8 0.20, H2O 21.28% was initiated with a Na2S2O3-(NH4)2S2O8 mixture and cured in a 10 mm layer with exotherm to 120°, giving, after 30 min curing, a dry solid with H2O content 1%.

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, uses and miscellaneous

RL: USES (Uses)

(acrylic polymer water absorbents surface treated with)

IT Absorbents

(for water, acrylic polymers containing water-insol. metal oxides as)

IT Acrylic polymers, preparation

RL: PREP (Preparation)

(preparation of, containing metal oxides, as absorbents for water)

IT 1304-28-5, Barium oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1304-56-9, Beryllium oxide 1304-76-3, Bismuth oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1305-78-8, Calcium oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1306-19-0, Cadmium oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1309-64-4, Antimony trioxide, uses and miscellaneous ~~1314-13-2~~, Zinc oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1314-23-4, Zirconium oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1314-60-9, Antimony pentoxide 1332-29-2, Tin oxide 1332-37-2, Iron oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1335-25-7, Lead oxide ~~1344-28-2~~, Aluminum oxide, uses and miscellaneous 7446-08-4, Selenium dioxide ~~7631-86-9~~, Silicon dioxide, uses and miscellaneous 7787-59-9, Bismuth oxychloride 11099-11-9, Vanadium oxide 11104-61-3, Cobalt oxide 11129-18-3, Cerium oxide 11137-98-7, Aluminum magnesium oxide 12032-30-3, Magnesium titanium oxide 12049-50-2, Calcium titanium oxide 12789-64-9, Iron titanium oxide 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide (TiO₂), uses and miscellaneous 37275-76-6, Aluminum zinc oxide 53027-24-0, Aluminum beryllium oxide

RL: USES (Uses)
(acrylic polymer water absorbents containing)

IT 106-89-8D, reaction products with hexamethylenediamine and dimethylamine 124-09-4D, 1,6-Hexanediamine, reaction products with dimethylamine and epichlorohydrin 124-40-3D, Dimethylamine, reaction products with hexamethylenediamine and epichlorohydrin 9002-98-6D, quaternized

RL: USES (Uses)
(acrylic polymer water absorbents surface treated with)

IT 86416-97-9P

RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, containing metal oxides, as absorbents for water)

L16 ANSWER 55 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:596446 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:196446

TITLE: UV and IR absorbents for glasses

INVENTOR(S): Seki, Ichiro; Isa, Isao

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan Carlit Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| ----- | ---- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| JP 02075683 | A | 19900315 | JP 1988-227437 | 19880913 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 1988-227437 | 19880913 |

TI UV and IR absorbents for glasses

AB The UV and IR absorbents are prepared by dispersing 0.01-1 μ m white or light-colored metal oxide particles into polymer-containing solns. The UV absorbent is selected from ZnO and TiO₂, and the IR absorbent is selected from MgO, SiO₂, TiO₂, ZrO₂, CeO₂, Al₂O₃, La₂O₃, Nd₂O₃, and Y₂O₃. The absorbents are sprayed on glasses and dried. A typical UV-IR absorbent comprises ZnO 5, GeO₂ 3, ZrO₂ 2, water 85, and poly(vinyl acetate) 5%.

IT Alkyd resins

RL: USES (Uses)

(IR and UV absorbents containing, metal oxide particles in, for glasses)

IT Absorbents

(for IR and UV, metal oxide particle-based, for glasses)

IT 1306-38-3, Cerium dioxide, uses and miscellaneous 1309-48-4, Magnesia, uses and miscellaneous 1312-81-8, Lanthanum sesquioxide 1313-97-9,

Neodymium sesquioxide 1314-23-4, Zirconia, uses and miscellaneous
1314-36-9, Yttria, uses and miscellaneous 1344-28-1, Alumina,
uses and miscellaneous 7631-86-9, Silica, uses and miscellaneous
9003-20-7, Polyvinyl acetate
RL: USES (Uses)

(IR absorbents containing powdered, for glasses)
IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses and miscellaneous 71-43-2, Benzene, uses and
miscellaneous 108-88-3, Toluene, uses and miscellaneous 110-54-3,
n-Hexane, uses and miscellaneous 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol)
9003-53-6, Polystyrene
RL: USES (Uses)

(IR and UV absorbents containing, metal oxide particles in, for
glasses)
IT 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses and miscellaneous 13463-67-7,
Titania, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(UV absorbents containing powdered, for glasses)

L16 ANSWER 56 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:574858 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:174858
TITLE: Compositions for absorption of ethylene
INVENTOR(S): Hoshino, Akira
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dainichiseika Color and Chemicals Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|-------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| JP 02099139 | A | 19900411 | JP 1988-249976 | 19881005 |
| JP 06087971 | B | 19941109 | | |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1988-249976 19881005
AB Resins 5-95% and 5-95% mixts. of synthetic zeolites (50-99) and metal oxides
(1-50%) are used to make compns. for absorption of ethylene. They are used
for maintaining freshness of vegetables and fruits.
IT Alkyd resins
RL: USES (Uses)
(absorption compns. containing, for ethylene)
IT Absorbents
(for ethylene)
IT Fruit
(storage of, ethylene absorbents for)
IT 1305-78-8, Calcium oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1309-48-4, Magnesium
oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1310-53-8, Germanium oxide, uses and
miscellaneous 1314-11-0, Strontium oxide (SrO), properties
1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1344-28-1,
Aluminum oxide, uses and miscellaneous 9003-07-0, Polypropylene
9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9004-70-0, Nitrocellulose 11104-61-3, Cobalt
oxide
RL: USES (Uses)
(absorption compns. containing, for ethylene)

L16 ANSWER 57 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:500268 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:100268

TITLE: Compositions for absorption of ethylene
 INVENTOR(S): Hoshino, Akira
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dainichiseika Color and Chemicals Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
 Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|--|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| | JP 02078433 | A | 19900319 | JP 1988-229893 | 19880916 |
| | JP 06087972 | B | 19941109 | | |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | | JP 1988-229893 | 19880916 |
| AB | <u>Resins</u> 5-95 and C2H4-absorbing agents (activated C and metal oxides) 5-95 parts are mixed to give compns. for absorption of C2H4. The compns. are used for storage of, e.g., fresh vegetables and fruits. | | | | |
| IT | Alkyd <u>resins</u> RL: USES (Uses) (absorption compns. containing, for ethylene) | | | | |
| IT | <u>Absorbents</u> (compns., for ethylene) | | | | |
| IT | Food Fruit Vegetable (storage of, ethylene <u>absorbents</u> for) | | | | |
| IT | 1305-78-8, Calcium oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1310-53-8, Germanium oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1314-11-0, Strontium oxide, uses and miscellaneous <u>1314-12-2</u> , Zinc oxide, uses and miscellaneous <u>1344-28-1</u> , Aluminum oxide, uses and miscellaneous 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9004-70-0, Nitrocellulose RL: USES (Uses) (absorption compns. containing, for ethylene) | | | | |

L16 ANSWER 58 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:124086 CAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:124086
 TITLE: Manufacture of porous, metal-containing carbonaceous
 materials, and the materials obtained
 INVENTOR(S): Tachibana, Masao
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Somar Corp., Japan
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 4 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|--|---------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| | EP 348204 | A2 | 19891227 | EP 1989-306332 | 19890623 |
| | EP 348204 | A3 | 19910206 | | |
| | EP 348204 | B1 | 19931118 | | |
| | R: DE, FR, GB | | | | |
| | JP 02006308 | A | 19900110 | JP 1988-154893 | 19880624 |
| | JP 2615140 | B2 | 19970528 | | |
| | US 4970189 | A | 19901113 | US 1989-370020 | 19890623 |

- AB The title process comprises (a) providing finely divided particles of a metal oxide having average particle size $\leq 1 \mu\text{m}$, (b) mixing the particles with an organic substance, and (c) carbonizing the mixture in a nonoxidizing atmospheric to convert the organic substance into a carbonaceous body, and to convert the metal oxide particles into metal particles dispersed in the carbonaceous body. The products have an open cellular structure, and, depending on the metal, may be used as O absorbents, hydrogenation catalysts, absorbents for gases containing HCl or SO₂, and as shields for electromagnetic waves. A mixture of coal powder (average particle size ≤ 200 mesh) 100, Fe₂O₃ powder (coated with monomol. layer of K stearate; average particle size 50Å) 50, and soft pitch (softening point .apprx.50°) 30 weight parts was kneaded at 75° and molded, and the resulting blocks were heated in a nonoxidizing atmospheric to 850° at 10°/min, and held at 850° for 30 min. The product was ground, and then 100 weight parts of the powder was mixed with 30 weight parts 15% NaCl solution to obtain an O adsorbent.
- IT Pulp, cellulose
Asphalt
Carbohydrates and Sugars, reactions
RL: USES (Uses)
(carbonization of mixts. containing metal oxides and, for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)
- IT Acrylic polymers, reactions
Epoxy resins, reactions
Phenolic resins, reactions
Polyamides, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(carbonization of mixts. containing metal oxides and, for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)
- IT Combustion gases
Steam
(controlled atmospheric, carbonization of metal oxide-organic compound mixts. in, for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)
- IT Carbonaceous materials
RL: USES (Uses)
(manufacture of metal-containing porous, for absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)
- IT Carbonization and Coking
(of metal oxide-organic substance mixts., for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials for absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)
- IT Coke
RL: USES (Uses)
(powdered, carbonization of mixts. containing metal oxides and, for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)
- IT Alkaline earth oxides
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reduction of, in carbonization of mixts. with organic compds., for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)
- IT Oxides, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reduction of, in carbonization of mixts. with organic substances, for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents

- and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)
- IT Surfactants
(anionic, reduction of metal oxide particles coated with, in carbonization of mixts. with organic compds., for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)
- IT Wood
(chips, carbonization of mixts. containing metal oxides and, for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)
- IT Pitch
(coal-tar, carbonization of mixts. containing metal oxides and, for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)
- IT Rice
(husk, carbonization of mixts. containing metal oxides and, for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)
- IT Group IB element chalcogenides
Group IIB element chalcogenides
Group IIIA element chalcogenides
Group IIIB element chalcogenides
Group IVA element chalcogenides
Group IVB element chalcogenides
Group VA element chalcogenides
Group VB element chalcogenides
Group VIB element chalcogenides
Group VIIB element chalcogenides
Group VIII element chalcogenides
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(oxides, reduction of, in carbonization of mixts. with organic compds., for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)
- IT Pitch
(petroleum, carbonization of mixts. containing metal oxides and, for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)
- IT Fatty acids, compounds
RL: USES (Uses)
(salts, reduction of metal oxide particles coated with, in carbonization of mixts. with organic compds., for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)
- IT Coconut
(shell flour, carbonization of mixts. containing metal oxides and, for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)
- IT 50-00-0D, Formaldehyde, polymers 57-13-6D, Urea, polymers 75-01-4D, polymers 100-42-5D, polymers 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol) 9003-07-0, Polypropylene
RL: USES (Uses)
(carbonization of mixts. containing metal oxides and, for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)
- IT 9005-25-8, Starch, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(carbonization of mixts. containing metal oxides and, for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)
- IT 124-38-9, Carbon dioxide, uses and miscellaneous 7727-37-9, Nitrogen,

uses and miscellaneous
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (controlled atmospheric, carbonization of metal oxide-organic compound
 mixts. in,
 for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents
 and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)

IT 9004-34-6
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (pulp, carbonization of mixts. containing metal oxides and, for
 metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents
 and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)

IT 1304-28-5, Barium oxide, reactions 1305-78-8, Calcia, reactions
 1309-48-4, Magnesia, reactions 1313-99-1, Nickel oxide, reactions
1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, reactions 1314-23-4, Zirconia, reactions
 1327-33-9, Antimony oxide 1332-29-2, Tin oxide 1332-37-2, Iron oxide,
 reactions 1344-28-1, Alumina, reactions 1344-70-3, Copper
 oxide 11098-99-0, Molybdenum oxide 11099-11-9, Vanadium oxide
 11104-61-3, Cobalt oxide 11118-57-3, Chromium oxide 12024-21-4,
 Gallium oxide 13463-67-7, Titania, reactions 20667-12-3, Silver oxide
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (reduction of, in carbonization of mixts. with organic compds., for
 metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents
 and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)

IT 7732-18-5
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (steam, controlled atmospheric, carbonization of metal oxide-organic
 compound
 mixts. in, for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for
absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)

L16 ANSWER 59 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1960:13625 CAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 54:13625
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 54:2731f-g
 TITLE: Dispersion of inorganic colloids in fuel oils
 INVENTOR(S): Cliffe, John O.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): "Shell" Research Ltd.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------|------|---|-----------------|----------|
| DE 957592 | | 19570207 | DE 1954-S40177 | 19540727 |
| AB | | <u>Hydrogels</u> of inorg. colloids are mixed with fuel oils of high ash content to be used in gas turbines, etc. After mixing at 20-100°, H2O is removed, e.g. by evaporation, and the mixture is treated mech. <u>Hydrogels</u> of SiO2 and of oxides, hydroxides, carbonates of Mg, Zn, Al, and alkaline earth metals are used. Mixing is carried out in the presence of surface-active agents, e.g. alkylamines. | | |
| IT | | Colloids (<u>hydrogels</u> , dispersion in fuel oil) | | |
| IT | | 546-93-0, Magnesium carbonate 1309-42-8, Magnesium hydroxide 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide <u>1314-13-2</u> , Zinc oxide <u>1344-28-1</u> , Aluminum oxide 3486-35-9, Zinc carbonate <u>1931-86-2</u> , Silica 14455-29-9, Aluminum carbonate 20427-58-1, Zinc hydroxide (colloidal, dispersion in fuel oil) | | |

=> focus l16
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L16
L18 59 FOCUS L16 1-

=> d L18 1-5

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2005:99572 CAPLUS Full-text
DN 142:178205
TI Preparation of water-absorbent resin compositions with good
deodorization, hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and
absorption properties for absorbent materials
IN Ueda, Hiroko; Wada, Katsuyuki; Nakashima, Yasuhisa
PA Nippon Shokubai Co., Ltd., Japan
SO PCT Int. Appl., 88 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------|---|------|----------|------------------|----------|
| PI | WO 2005010102 | A1 | 20050203 | WO 2004-JP10896 | 20040723 |
| | W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | |
| | RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| | AU 2004259960 | A1 | 20050203 | AU 2004-259960 | 20040723 |
| | JP 2005060677 | A | 20050310 | JP 2004-216530 | 20040723 |
| | EP 1648966 | A1 | 20060426 | EP 2004-748103 | 20040723 |
| | R: BE, DE, FR, GB | | | | |
| | BR 2004012858 | A | 20061003 | BR 2004-12858 | 20040723 |
| | CN 1852949 | A | 20061025 | CN 2004-80027083 | 20040723 |
| | IN 2006KN00032 | A | 20070803 | IN 2006-KN32 | 20060103 |
| | US 20060189738 | A1 | 20060824 | US 2006-565324 | 20060120 |
| | KR 755476 | B1 | 20070904 | KR 2006-701546 | 20060123 |
| | MX 2006PA01014 | A | 20060801 | MX 2006-PA1014 | 20060125 |
| PRAI | JP 2003-280373 | A | 20030725 | | |
| | WO 2004-JP10896 | W | 20040723 | | |

RE.CNT 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 2 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2002:607691 CAPLUS Full-text
DN 137:141567
TI Manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying
step
IN Tagawa, Daisuke; Fujita, Masahisa; Mukoda, Shingo
PA Sanyo Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------|---------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| PI | JP 2002226599 | A | 20020814 | JP 2001-28395 | 20010205 |
| PRAI | JP 2001-28395 | | 20010205 | | |

L18 ANSWER 3 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 2007:31359 CAPLUS Full-text
 DN 146:123095
 TI Dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles
 IN Carnahan, Michael A.; Clark, Jeffrey A.; Grinstaff, Mark W.; Stockman, Kenneth E.
 PA Hyperbranch Medical Technology, Inc., USA
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 403pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English

FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------|---|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| PI | WO 2007005249 | A2 | 20070111 | WO 2006-US23723 | 20060619 |
| | W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | |
| | RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| PRAI | US 2005-694944P | P | 20050629 | | |

L18 ANSWER 4 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1991:123826 CAPLUS Full-text
 DN 114:123826
 TI Water-absorbent acrylic resins and their preparation
 IN Anderson, Mark
 PA American Colloid Co., USA
 SO U.S., 14 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. 4,677,174.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DT Patent
 LA English

FAN.CNT 12

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------|----------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| PI | US 4954562 | A | 19900904 | US 1989-303815 | 19890130 |
| | US 4677174 | A | 19870630 | US 1986-854000 | 19860421 |
| | US 4755562 | A | 19880705 | US 1986-872654 | 19860610 |
| | US 4794140 | A | 19881227 | US 1987-126403 | 19871130 |
| | IN 175853 | A1 | 19950930 | IN 1988-DE691 | 19880810 |
| PRAI | US 1980-67233 | A2 | 19800625 | | |
| | US 1986-854000 | A2 | 19860421 | | |
| | US 1986-872654 | A2 | 19860610 | | |
| | US 1986-816290 | A3 | 19860106 | | |

L18 ANSWER 5 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1990:596446 CAPLUS Full-text

DN 113:196446
 TI UV and IR absorbents for glasses
 IN Seki, Ichiro; Isa, Isao
 PA Japan Carlit Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------|----------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| PI | JP 02075683 | A | 19900315 | JP 1988-227437 | 19880913 |
| PRAI | JP 1988-227437 | | 19880913 | | |

=> d 2-5 hit

L18 ANSWER 2 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step

AB The process involves mixing (A) water-containing gels of polymers (prepared and undried) with (B) inorg. fine particles and (C) surfactants, followed with drying and optionally granulating and surface-crosslinking with (D) crosslinking agents. The water-absorbing resins are useful for disposable diapers, soil improvers, etc. Thus, a water-containing gel of Na acrylate-acrylic acid-N,N'-methylenebis(acrylamide) copolymer (reaction ratio 76.7:23:0.3) was extruded, cut, mixed with 2% (on gel solid) of an aqueous dispersion containing talc (Crown Talc P) and polyethylene glycol distearate (Emulmin 862), laminated, dried at 140° and 2.0 m/s, and crushed to give powders showing excellent absorption of physiol. saline solution

ST water absorbing resin manuf high drying speed; inorg fine particle water absorbing resin manuf; surfactant addn water absorbing resin manuf; acrylic polymer water absorber manuf drying

IT Surfactants
 (anionic; manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step by addition of)

IT Absorbents
 Drying
 (manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step)

IT Mineral wool
 (manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step by addition of)

IT Asbestos
 Carbon black, uses
 Carbonates, uses
 Chalk
 Clays, uses
 Glass fibers, uses
 Lime (chemical)
 Mica-group minerals, uses
 Silicates, uses
 Zeolites (synthetic), uses
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step by addition of)

IT Balloons
 Microspheres
 (microballoons; manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high

- efficiency in drying step by addition of)
- IT Surfactants
(nonionic; manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step by addition of)
- IT 7789-75-5, Calcium fluoride, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(activated; manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step by addition of)
- IT 30280-72-9P, Acrylic acid-N,N'-methylenebis(acrylamide) copolymer
76774-22-6P, Acrylic acid-N,N'-methylenebis(acrylamide)-sodium acrylate copolymer
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step)
- IT 1309-48-4, Magnesia, uses 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses
1314-23-4, Zirconia, uses 1317-33-5, Molybdenum disulfide, uses
1319-46-6, White lead 1338-39-2, Tonet S 20 1344-28-1,
Alumina, uses 7631-86-2, Silica, uses 7727-43-7, Barium sulfate 9005-08-7, Emulmin 862 10043-01-3, Aluminum sulfate
10257-55-3, Calcium sulfite 13463-67-7, Titania, uses 14807-96-6,
Crown Talc P, uses 33939-64-9, Beaulight LCA
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step by addition of)
- IT 13397-26-7, Calcite, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(powdered; manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step by addition of)
- IT 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(whiting; manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step by addition of)

L18 ANSWER 3 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN

TI Dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles

AB One aspect of the present invention relates to compns. comprising polymers and nanoparticles that form hydrogels useful as lens replacement materials, lens substitute materials, corneal inlays, and intraocular lenses. The hydrogels of the invention can be formed using a polyacrylate, silicone, or dendritic macromol. In certain instances, the hydrogels of the invention comprise nanoparticles ranging in diameter from about 0.1 nm to about 100 nm. The nanoparticles are generally dispersed throughout the hydrogel and may be covalently or noncovalently crosslinked. The nanoparticles may be made of a metal, metal oxide, or ceramic. In certain instances, the nanoparticles comprise a ceramic core coated with a layer of silica. Another aspect of the present invention relates to a method of forming a lens composition comprising treating a mixture of a polymerizable dendrimeric compound and nanoparticles with a polymerization agent. Another aspect of the present invention relates to a nanoparticle comprising a core coated with a layer of silica. In certain instances, the core is made of a metal, metal oxide, or ceramic. Another aspect of the invention relates to a kit for forming a lens comprising a polymerizable dendrimeric compound, nanoparticles, and a system for delivering the dendrimeric compound and nanoparticles to the lens bag of a patient.

IT Human

Intraocular lenses
Lenses
Nanoparticles
(dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT Dendrimers
Polysiloxanes, uses
Polyurethanes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics
(endocapsular lens; dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT Styrene-butadiene rubber, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(hydrogenated, block, triblock; dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT Ceramics
(nanoparticles; dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT Metals, uses
Oxides (inorganic), uses
Proteins
Sulfides, uses
Zeolites (synthetic), uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(nanoparticles; dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT Hydrogels
(non-reversible; dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT 2035-75-8P, Adipic anhydride 30424-64-7DP, benzylidene acetal-terminated
91990-68-0P 338425-95-9P 338425-97-1P 338425-99-3P 374107-84-3P
374107-85-4P 374107-86-5P 374107-89-8P 377073-42-2P 377073-43-3P,
2-(cis-1,3-O-Benzylidene glycerol)succinic acid mono ester
377073-46-6DP, benzylidene acetal-terminated 377073-46-6P
436803-73-5P, 2-(cis-1,3-O-Benzylidene glycerol)succinic acid mono ester
anhydride, preparation 436803-74-6P 436803-75-7P 455281-37-5P
455281-38-6P 455281-39-7P 455281-40-0P 455281-41-1P 455281-42-2P
455281-43-3P 455281-62-6P, preparation 455281-63-7P, preparation
455281-65-9P 455281-66-0P 455281-67-1P 457068-63-2P 457068-64-3P
474251-89-3P 474251-91-7P, preparation 474251-93-9P 474251-95-1P
474251-98-4P 651332-49-9P 686774-58-3DP, benzylidene-protected
686774-58-3P 686774-65-2P 686774-74-3P 686774-77-6P 686774-81-2DP,
benzylidene acetal-terminated 686774-81-2P 686774-83-4P 686774-85-6P
686774-87-8P 686774-89-0P 686774-91-4P 686774-94-7P 686775-00-8P
686775-02-0P 686775-04-2P 686775-14-4P 686775-18-8P 686775-20-2P
686775-41-7P 686776-70-5P 686776-71-6P 686776-73-8P 686776-74-9P
686776-75-0P 686776-76-1P 686776-77-2P 686776-78-3P 686776-80-7P
686776-83-0P 686776-84-1P 686776-85-2DP, deprotected 686776-85-2P
688007-35-4P 688007-36-5P 880160-56-5P 880160-57-6P 880160-58-7P
880343-37-3P 918550-40-0P 918550-41-1P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT
(Reactant or reagent)
(dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT 918550-36-4 918550-37-5 918550-38-6 918550-39-7
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material
use); USES (Uses)
(dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT 97-67-6, L-Malic acid 110-15-6, Succinic acid, reactions 124-04-9,
Adipic acid, reactions 405-39-0 513-42-8, 2-Methyl-2-propen-1-ol

538-75-0, DCC 544-63-8, Myristic acid, reactions 598-72-1,
 2-Bromopropionic acid 920-46-7, Methacryloyl chloride 4141-19-9,
 cis-1,3-O-Benzylidene glycerol 6066-82-6, N-Hydroxy succinimide
 14690-00-7 58479-61-1, tert-Butylchlorodiphenylsilane 91944-64-8
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)
 IT 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9011-14-7, Polymethylmethacrylate
 233682-93-4, 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate-6-hydroxyhexyl methacrylate
 copolymer
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)
 IT 1305-78-8, Calcium oxide, uses 1306-38-3, Cerium dioxide, uses
1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses 1314-23-4, Zirconium dioxide, uses
1344-28-1, Aluminum oxide, uses 7440-44-0, Carbon, uses
 7440-57-5, Gold, uses 7631-86-9, Silicon dioxide, uses
 7782-40-3, Diamond, uses 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, uses
 20667-12-3, Silver oxide
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (nanoparticles; dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing
 nanoparticles)
 IT 694491-73-1D, hydrogenated, block, triblock
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (styrene-butadiene rubber; dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels
 containing nanoparticles)

L18 ANSWER 4 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Water-absorbent acrylic resins and their preparation

AB The title solid resins are prepared by mixing 70-100% neutralized acrylic
 acid, 0.001-5% inert and H2O-insol. metal oxide, H2O-soluble or -miscible
 polyvinyl monomers >30%, H2O and polymerizing the mixture, and utilizing the
 heat of reaction to evaporate H2O to <15%. The incorporation of the metal
 oxide improves water absorption and water retention, and the absorbents
 maintain a dry feel after significant H2O absorption. A mixture of acrylic
 acid 48.01, TiO2 2.00, KOH 16.31, K2CO3 11.82, N,N-methylenebisacrylamide
 0.02, azo polymerization initiators 0.36, (NH4)2S2O8 0.20, H2O 21.28% was
 initiated with a Na2S2O3-(NH4)2S2O8 mixture and cured in a 10 mm layer with
 exotherm to 120°, giving, after 30 min curing, a dry solid with H2O content
 1%.

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, uses and miscellaneous
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (acrylic polymer water absorbents surface treated with)

IT Absorbents
 (for water, acrylic polymers containing water-insol. metal oxides as)

IT Acrylic polymers, preparation
 RL: PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of, containing metal oxides, as absorbents for water)

IT 1304-28-5, Barium oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1304-56-9, Beryllium
 oxide 1304-76-3, Bismuth oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1305-78-8,
 Calcium oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1306-19-0, Cadmium oxide, uses and
 miscellaneous 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, uses and miscellaneous
 1309-64-4, Antimony trioxide, uses and miscellaneous 1314-13-2,
 Zinc oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1314-23-4, Zirconium oxide, uses and
 miscellaneous 1314-60-9, Antimony pentoxide 1332-29-2, Tin oxide
 1332-37-2, Iron oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1335-25-7, Lead oxide
1344-28-1, Aluminum oxide, uses and miscellaneous 7446-08-4,
 Selenium dioxide 7631-86-9, Silicon dioxide, uses and
 miscellaneous 7787-59-9, Bismuth oxychloride 11099-11-9, Vanadium
 oxide 11104-61-3, Cobalt oxide 11129-18-3, Cerium oxide 11137-98-7,
 Aluminum magnesium oxide 12032-30-3, Magnesium titanium oxide
 12049-50-2, Calcium titanium oxide 12789-64-9, Iron titanium oxide

13463-67-7, Titanium oxide (TiO₂), uses and miscellaneous 37275-76-6,
 Aluminum zinc oxide 53027-24-0, Aluminum beryllium oxide
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (acrylic polymer water absorbents containing)

IT 106-89-8D, reaction products with hexamethylenediamine and dimethylamine
 124-09-4D, 1,6-Hexanediamine, reaction products with dimethylamine and
 epichlorohydrin 124-40-3D, Dimethylamine, reaction products with
 hexamethylenediamine and epichlorohydrin 9002-98-6D, quaternized
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (acrylic polymer water absorbents surface treated with)

IT 86416-97-9P
 RL: PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of, containing metal oxides, as absorbents for water)

L18 ANSWER 5 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN

IT UV and IR absorbents for glasses

AB The UV and IR absorbents are prepared by dispersing 0.01-1 µm white or light-
 colored metal oxide particles into polymer-containing solns. The UV absorbent
 is selected from ZnO and TiO₂, and the IR absorbent is selected from MgO,
 SiO₂, TiO₂, ZrO₂, CeO₂, Al₂O₃, La₂O₃, Nd₂O₃, and Y₂O₃. The absorbents are
 sprayed on glasses and dried. A typical UV-IR absorbent comprises ZnO 5, GeO₂
 3, ZrO₂ 2, water 85, and poly(vinyl acetate) 5%.

IT Alkyd resins
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (IR and UV absorbents containing, metal oxide particles in, for
 glasses)

IT Absorbents
 (for IR and UV, metal oxide particle-based, for glasses)

IT 1306-38-3, Cerium dioxide, uses and miscellaneous 1309-48-4, Magnesia,
 uses and miscellaneous 1312-81-8, Lanthanum sesquioxide 1313-97-9,
 Neodymium sesquioxide 1314-23-4, Zirconia, uses and miscellaneous
 1314-36-9, Yttria, uses and miscellaneous 1344-28-1, Alumina,
 uses and miscellaneous 7631-86-9, Silica, uses and miscellaneous
 9003-20-7, Polyvinyl acetate
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (IR absorbents containing powdered, for glasses)

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses and miscellaneous 71-43-2, Benzene, uses and
 miscellaneous 108-88-3, Toluene, uses and miscellaneous 110-54-3,
 n-Hexane, uses and miscellaneous 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol)
 9003-53-6, Polystyrene
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (IR and UV absorbents containing, metal oxide particles in, for
 glasses)

IT 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses and miscellaneous 13463-67-7,
 Titania, uses and miscellaneous
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (UV absorbents containing powdered, for glasses)

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| | | |
|--|------------|---------|
| COST IN U.S. DOLLARS | SINCE FILE | TOTAL |
| | ENTRY | SESSION |
| FULL ESTIMATED COST | 241.18 | 255.76 |
| DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS) | SINCE FILE | TOTAL |
| | ENTRY | SESSION |
| CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE | -22.40 | -23.20 |

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| E86 | 1 | SANWET 3746-1/CN |
| E87 | 0 --> | SANWET 3900/CN |
| E88 | 1 | SANWET CM 5000MSP/CN |
| E89 | 1 | SANWET COS 915/CN |
| E90 | 1 | SANWET G 1/CN |
| E91 | 1 | SANWET I 1000/CN |
| E92 | 1 | SANWET IM 1000/CN |
| E93 | 1 | SANWET IM 1000MPS/CN |
| E94 | 1 | SANWET IM 1000SP/CN |
| E95 | 1 | SANWET IM 100MPS/CN |
| E96 | 1 | SANWET IM 1500/CN |

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|------|--------|-----------------|
| E97 | 1 | SANWAPHYLLIN/BI |
| E98 | 19 | SANWAX/BI |
| E99 | 38 --> | SANWET/BI |
| E100 | 1 | SANY/BI |
| E101 | 1 | SANYA/BI |
| E102 | 1 | SANYARD/BI |
| E103 | 16 | SANYL/BI |
| E104 | 1 | SANYLEN/BI |
| E105 | 5 | SANYLENE/BI |
| E106 | 101 | SANYO/BI |
| E107 | 4 | SANYOENSE/BI |
| E108 | 1 | SANYOL/BI |

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|------|---|---------------------|
| E109 | 1 | SANWET IM 300MPS/CN |
| E110 | 1 | SANWET IM 3500/CN |

E111 1 --> SANWET IM 3900/CN
E112 1 SANWET IM 3900G/CN
E113 1 SANWET IM 3900P/CN
E114 1 SANWET IM 4500/CN
E115 1 SANWET IM 4510/CN
E116 1 SANWET IM 5000/CN
E117 1 SANWET IM 50000/CN
E118 1 SANWET IM 50005/CN
E119 1 SANWET IM 5000D/CN
E120 1 SANWET IM 5000G/CN

=> s e111-e113

1 "SANWET IM 3900"/CN
1 "SANWET IM 3900G"/CN
1 "SANWET IM 3900P"/CN
L19 3 ("SANWET IM 3900"/CN OR "SANWET IM 3900G"/CN OR "SANWET IM 3900P"/CN)

=> d 1-3

L19 ANSWER 1 OF 3 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
RN 172777-90-1 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 31 Jan 1996
CN Sanwet IM 3900G (9CT) (CA INDEX NAME)
ENTE A hydrophilic powdered polymer; a crosslinked sodium polyacrylate (Sanyo Chemical)
MF Unspecified
CI PMS, MAN
PCT Manual registration
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, USPATFULL

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
3 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
3 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L19 ANSWER 2 OF 3 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
RN 169313-67-1 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 27 Oct 1995
CN Sanwet IM 3900P (9CT) (CA INDEX NAME)
ENTE A superabsorbent polymer (Hoechst Celanese)
MF Unspecified
CI PMS, MAN
PCT Manual registration
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, USPATFULL

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L19 ANSWER 3 OF 3 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

MF Unspecified
CI PMS, MAN
PCT Manual registration
SR CA

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, USPAT2, USPATFULL

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

5 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

5 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

=> d 1-3 all

L19 ANSWER 1 OF 3 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

RN 172777-90-1 REGISTRY

ED Entered STN: 31 Jan 1996

CN Sarwet IM 3900G (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

ENTE A hydrophilic powdered polymer; a crosslinked sodium polyacrylate (Sanyo Chemical)

MF Unspecified

CI PMS, MAN

PCT Manual registration

SR CA

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, USPATFULL

DT.CA Cplus document type: Patent

RL.P Roles from patents: USES (Uses)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

3 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

3 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1

AN 126:144681 CA Full-text

TI Preparation of flexible hydrophilic polyurethane foams using water at higher temperature

IN Bleys, Gerhard J.; Gerber, Dirk; Neyens, Vivane G. J.

PA Imperial Chemical Industries Plc, UK

SO U.S., 8 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 478,078, abandoned.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM C08G008-32

ICS C08G008-10

NCL 521109100

CC 35-5 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)

FAN.CNT 2

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------|---|------|----------|------------------|----------|
| PI | US 5591779 | A | 19970107 | US 1995-560858 | 19951120 |
| | CN 1164243 | A | 19971105 | CN 1995-196380 | 19951023 |
| | CN 1097066 | B | 20021225 | | |
| | EP 894814 | A1 | 19990203 | EP 1998-113472 | 19951023 |
| | R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE | | | | |
| | TW 384294 | B | 20000311 | TW 1995-84111354 | 19951027 |
| | US 5849850 | A | 19981215 | US 1996-696411 | 19960813 |
| | US 6271277 | B1 | 20010807 | US 1998-211586 | 19981214 |
| | AU 9917379 | A | 19990429 | AU 1999-17379 | 19990218 |
| | AU 720116 | B2 | 20000525 | | |
| | CZ 287880 | B6 | 20010314 | CZ 1999-3695 | 19991018 |
| | JP 2005113155 | A | 20050428 | JP 2005-3455 | 20050111 |
| PRAI | EP 1994-203401 | | 19941122 | | |
| | EP 1995-201245 | | 19950512 | | |
| | US 1995-463588 | | 19950605 | | |

US 1995-478078 19950607
 AU 1995-38063 19951023
 EP 1995-935958 19951023
 JP 1996-516483 19951023
 US 1995-560858 19951120
 US 1996-696411 19960813

- AB Title foams are prep. by reacting a prepolymer (NCO value 3-15 wt.%, 10-50°) which is the reaction product of excess polyisocyanate and a polyether polyol or a mixture of such polyols having an average nominal hydroxyl functionality of 2-6, an average hydroxyl equivalent weight of 500-5000 and an oxyethylene content of ≥50% by weight, with water (15-500 parts per 100 parts prepolymer, water temperature is 10-50° higher than the temperature of the prepolymer), preferably in the presence of a superabsorbent polymer. Thus, a 100 parts prepolymer at 22° [prepared from 70 parts triol-initiated polyether (77% oxyethylene) and 30 parts MDI] containing 15 parts polyacrylamide-based superabsorbent was reacted with 70 parts water at 45° containing 0.8% Synperonic L 64 to give a foam having core d. 96 kg/m³ and maximum absorption of 0.9% NaCl 1470 g/dm³.
- ST polyether polyurethane flexible hydrophilic foam prepn; polyacrylamide superabsorbent flexible hydrophilic polyurethane foam; water temp polyurethane flexible foam prepn
- IT Polyurethanes, preparation
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (polyether-; preparation of flexible hydrophilic polyurethane foams using water at higher temperature)
- IT Superabsorbents
 (preparation of flexible hydrophilic polyurethane foams using water at higher temperature)
- IT 101-68-8DP, polymers with polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene triols 9003-11-6DP, Polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene copolymer, triol derivs., polymers with MDI
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (preparation of flexible hydrophilic polyurethane foams using water at higher temperature)
- IT 79-06-1D, 2-Propenamide, polymers, uses 9003-04-7, Sodium polyacrylate 107709-25-1, Sanwet IM 7000 172777-90-1, Sanwet IM 3900G
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (superabsorbent; preparation of flexible hydrophilic polyurethane foams using water at higher temperature)

REFERENCE 2

AN 125:88214 CA Full-text
 TI Process for making hydrophilic flexible polyurethane foams
 IN Bleys, Gerhard Jozef; Gerber, Dirk; Neyens, Viviane Gertrude Johanna
 PA Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, UK
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
 CODEN: PXXDX2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM C08G018-48
 ICS G08G018-10
 CC 37-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
 FAN.CNT 2

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|----|------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| PI | WO 9616099 | A1 | 19960530 | WO 1995-EP4144 | 19951023 |

W: AU, BG, BR, CA, CN, CZ, FI, HU, JP, KR, MX, NO, PL, RO, SI
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

| | | | | |
|---|--|----------|------------------|----------|
| CA 2203516 | A1 | 19960530 | CA 1995-2203516 | 19951023 |
| AU 9538063 | A | 19960617 | AU 1995-38063 | 19951023 |
| AU 701887 | B2 | 19990211 | | |
| EP 793681 | A1 | 19970910 | EP 1995-935958 | 19951023 |
| EP 793681 | B1 | 19990721 | | |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE | | | | |
| BR 9509743 | A | 19971021 | BR 1995-9743 | 19951023 |
| CN 1164243 | A | 19971105 | CN 1995-196380 | 19951023 |
| CN 1097066 | B | 20021225 | | |
| HU 76982 | A2 | 19980128 | HU 1997-1758 | 19951023 |
| HU 216283 | B | 19990628 | | |
| JP 10509473 | T | 19980914 | JP 1996-516483 | 19951023 |
| JP 3761575 | B2 | 20060329 | | |
| EP 894814 | A1 | 19990203 | EP 1998-113472 | 19951023 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE | | | | |
| AT 182341 | T | 19990815 | AT 1995-935958 | 19951023 |
| ES 2135774 | T3 | 19991101 | ES 1995-935958 | 19951023 |
| CZ 287677 | B6 | 20010117 | CZ 1997-1524 | 19951023 |
| PL 181727 | B1 | 20010928 | PL 1995-320365 | 19951023 |
| RO 120139 | B1 | 20050930 | RO 1997-929 | 19951023 |
| TW 384294 | B | 20000311 | TW 1995-84111354 | 19951027 |
| FI 9702171 | A | 19970521 | FI 1997-2171 | 19970521 |
| FI 116224 | B1 | 20051014 | | |
| NO 9702322 | A | 19970721 | NO 1997-2322 | 19970521 |
| NO 312517 | B1 | 20020521 | | |
| BG 63344 | B1 | 20011031 | BG 1997-101604 | 19970611 |
| HK 1002660 | A1 | 20031003 | HK 1998-101261 | 19980218 |
| AU 9917379 | A | 19990429 | AU 1999-17379 | 19990218 |
| AU 720116 | B2 | 20000525 | | |
| CZ 287880 | B6 | 20010314 | CZ 1999-3695 | 19991018 |
| CN 1439660 | A | 20030903 | CN 2002-105528 | 20020412 |
| JP 2005113155 | A | 20050428 | JP 2005-3455 | 20050111 |
| PRAI EP 1994-203401 | 19941122 | | | |
| EP 1995-201245 | 19950512 | | | |
| AU 1995-38063 | 19951023 | | | |
| EP 1995-935958 | 19951023 | | | |
| JP 1996-516483 | 19951023 | | | |
| WO 1995-EP4144 | 19951023 | | | |
| AB | A flexible foam is prep'd. by reacting a prepolymer having an NCO value of 3-15% by weight, which is obtained by reacting excess polyisocyanate with a polyether polyol or a mixture of such polyols, said polyol or mixture having an average nominal OH functionality of 2-6, an average OH equivalent weight of 500-5000, and an oxyethylene content of ≥50% by weight, with water, the amount of water being 15-500 parts per 100 parts of the prepolymer, at the start of the reaction the temperature of the prepolymer being 10-50° and the temperature of the water being 10-50° higher than the temperature of the prepolymer. The process is especially effective when the prepolymer reacts with water in the presence of a superabsorbent polymer. | | | |
| ST | hydrophilic flexible polyurethane foam; superabsorbent polymer polyurethane foam | | | |
| IT | Absorbents (preparation of hydrophilic flexible polyurethane foams in presence of superabsorbent polymers) | | | |
| IT | Urethane polymers, preparation RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation) (polyoxyalkylene-, cellular; preparation of hydrophilic flexible polyurethane foams in presence of superabsorbent polymers) | | | |
| IT | 9003-04-7, Sodium polyacrylate | | | |

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (crosslinked; preparation of hydrophilic flexible polyurethane foams in presence of superabsorbent polymers)

IT 101-68-8DP, MDI, polymers with polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene triols 9003-11-6DP, Ethylene oxide-propylene oxide copolymer, triol-initiated, polymers with MDI

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of hydrophilic flexible polyurethane foams)

IT 9003-05-8D, Polyacrylamide, hydrolyzed 107709-25-1, Sodium acrylate-starch graft copolymer 172777-90-1, Sanwet IM 3900G

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (preparation of hydrophilic flexible polyurethane foams in presence of superabsorbent polymers)

REFERENCE 3

AN 124:89483 CA Full-text

TI Dust-suppressing additives for powdered hydrophilic polymers

IN Klotzsche, Helmut; Rimmel, Gustav; Riegel, Ulrich; Stueven, Uwe

PA Cassella AG, Germany

SO Ger. Offen., 9 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

IC ICM C08J003-00

ICS C08J003-12; C08L033-02; C09K003-22; B01J020-26; A61L015-60; H01B003-44; H01B007-28

ICA C08L051-02; C08L051-08; C08K005-01; C08K005-05; C08K005-09; C08K005-10; C08K005-20; C08K005-42; C08L083-04; C08L071-02; C09K017-00

CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)

FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|----|---------------------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| PI | DE 4414117 | A1 | 19951026 | DE 1994-4414117 | 19940422 |
| | EP 679678 | A2 | 19951102 | EP 1995-104872 | 19950401 |
| | EP 679678 | A3 | 19951227 | | |
| | EP 679678 | B1 | 20000105 | | |
| | R: BE, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, NL, SE | | | | |
| | ES 2141271 | T3 | 20000316 | ES 1995-104872 | 19950401 |
| | US 5681878 | A | 19971028 | US 1995-424658 | 19950419 |
| | FI 9501890 | A | 19951023 | FI 1995-1890 | 19950420 |
| | CA 2147545 | A1 | 19951023 | CA 1995-2147545 | 19950421 |

PRAI DE 1994-4414117 19940422

AB Additives comprising ≥ 1 siloxane and/or ≥ 1 other substance selected from fatty alcs., acids, esters, and amides, sulfated fatty amides and esters, sulfosuccinate esters, polyols, polyoxyalkylenes, alkoxylated alcs., paraffin oils, etc., are mixed with powdered hydrophilic polymers to suppress dust. The polymers are useful as absorbents for water and aqueous solns. such as blood and urine. Mixing 500 g Sanwet IM 5000 S with 0.25 g polyethylene glycol (mol. weight 300) reduced the amount of dust produced during handling.

ST absorbent polymer powder dust suppression; superabsorbent polymer powder dust suppression; siloxane dust suppression absorbent powder; polyethylene glycol dust suppression absorbent powder; acrylic acid polymer absorbent dust suppression; starch acrylic polymer absorbent dust suppression

IT Dust
 (dust-suppressing additives for powdered hydrophilic polymers for use as absorbents)

IT Paraffin oils

Siloxanes and Silicones, uses

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(dust-suppressing additives for powdered hydrophilic polymers for use as absorbents)

IT Polymers, uses

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(powdered, hydrophilic, absorbents; dust-suppressing additives for)

IT Absorbents

(super-, dust-suppressing additives for powdered hydrophilic polymers for use as)

IT 107-41-5, Hexylene glycol 112-35-6, Triethylene glycol monomethyl ether 577-11-7, Sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate 9004-74-4, Polyethylene glycol monomethyl ether 9016-00-6, Dimethylsilanediol polymer, sru 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 25322-69-4, Polypropylene glycol 31900-57-9, Dimethylsilanediol polymer 106392-12-5, Ethylene oxide-propylene oxide block copolymer

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(dust-suppressing additive for powdered hydrophilic polymers for use as absorbents)

IT 9086-70-8 135991-38-7, Sanwet IM 5000S 163648-94-0, Sanwet IM 5000SG 172599-42-7 172777-90-1, Sanwet IM 3900G 172778-02-8, Sanwet VS 3790

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(powdered, absorbents; dust-suppressing additives for)

L19 ANSWER 2 OF 3 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

RN 169313-67-1 REGISTRY

ED Entered STN: 27 Oct 1995

CN Sanwet IM 3900G (PCT) (CA INDEX NAME)

ENTE A superabsorbent polymer (Hoechst Celanese)

MF Unspecified

CI PMS, MAN

PCT Manual registration

SR CA

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, USPATFULL

DT.CA CAplus document type: Patent

RL.P Roles from patents: USES (Uses)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1

AN 123:259266 CA Full-text

TI Vibration-damping superabsorbent composites

IN Goldberg, Harris A.; Pickton, Josephn M.; DiBiase, Josephn J.; Ryans, William T.

PA Hoechst Celanese Corp., USA

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 12 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM B32B007-04

ICS G10K011-16; F16F001-36; B32B027-24

CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)

FAN.CNT 1

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------|------|------|-----------------|------|
|------------|------|------|-----------------|------|

PI EP 658419 A1 19950621 EP 1994-119669 19941213
 R: BE, DE, FR, GB, NL
 PRAI US 1993-169855 19931217
 AB The composites suitable for use in construction panels or constrained-layer elements include a viscoelastic gel prepared from 99.5-92.5% water and 0.5-7.5% of a superabsorbent polymer. Preferably, the polymer is of the carboxylic acid type and optionally includes starch or cellulose.
 ST vibration damping superabsorbent composite; starch cellulose copolymer viscoelastic composite
 IT Viscoelastic materials
 (gels; viscoelastic gel-based vibration-damping superabsorbent composites)
 IT Vibration
 (dampers, viscoelastic gel-based vibration-damping superabsorbent composites)
 IT 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 25038-59-9, PET polyester, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (film; viscoelastic gel-based vibration-damping superabsorbent composites)
 IT 7732-18-5, Water, uses 169313-67-1, Sanwet IM 3900P
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (viscoelastic gel; viscoelastic gel-based vibration-damping superabsorbent composites)

L19 ANSWER 3 OF 3 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 RN 158191-44-7 REGISTRY
 ED Entered STN: 12 Oct 1994
 CN Sanwet IM 3900 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 ENTE A polyacrylate hydrogel (Hoechst Celanese)
 MF Unspecified
 CI PMS, MAN
 PCT Manual registration
 SR CA
 LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, USPAT2, USPATFULL
 DT.CA CAPLUS document type: Patent
 RL.P Roles from patents: BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
 5 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 5 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1

AN 129:68410 CA Full-text
 TI Absorbent composition for disposable absorbent sheets
 IN Qin, Jian; Wallajapet, Palani Raj Ramaswami
 PA Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc., USA
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM C08J003-075
 ICS C08L101-14; A61L015-60
 CC 37-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
 Section cross-reference(s): 38
 FAN.CNT 1

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------|------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| ----- | ---- | ----- | ----- | ----- |

PI WO 9824832 A1 19980611 WO 1997-US21426 19971125
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
US 6951895 B1 20051004 US 1996-759108 19961202
CA 2269673 A1 19980611 CA 1997-2269673 19971125
AU 9854542 A 19980629 AU 1998-54542 19971125
AU 737681 B2 20010830
EP 941274 A1 19990915 EP 1997-948474 19971125
R: BE, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, NL, SE
CN 1239487 A 19991222 CN 1997-180255 19971125
HU 9904038 A2 20000328 HU 1999-4038 19971125
HU 9904038 A3 20000428
NZ 335850 A 20001124 NZ 1997-335850 19971125
JP 2001505606 T 20010424 JP 1998-525631 19971125
JP 4065330 B2 20080326
BR 9714993 A 20011211 BR 1997-14993 19971125
RU 2183648 C2 20020620 RU 1999-114009 19971125
IL 129545 A 20040725 IL 1997-129545 19971125
PRAI US 1996-759108 19961202
WO 1997-US21426 19971125
AB An absorbent comprises either an acidic water-swellable, water-insol. polymer having a pKa .apprx.2-12 (such as polyacrylic acid) or a basic water-swellable, water-insol. polymer (such as chitosan) having a pKb .apprx.2-12 and either a basic or an acidic second material. The absorbent composition has the ability to slowly absorb a large quantity of liquid, particularly while under an external pressure. The absorbent composition is useful in disposable absorbent products, such as diapers.
ST superabsorbent article blend polyacid polybase; chitosan polyacrylic acid blend absorbent
IT Superabsorbents
(sorbent polymer blend composition with ability to slowly reach full swell capacity)
IT Polyamines
Polyimides, uses
Quaternary ammonium compounds, uses
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(sorbent polymer blend composition with ability to slowly reach full swell capacity)
IT Amides, uses
Amines, uses
Hydroxides (inorganic)
Imines
Oxides (inorganic), uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(sorbent polymer blend composition with ability to slowly reach full swell capacity)
IT Polyamides, uses
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(poly(amino acids); absorbent polymer blend composition with ability to

slowly reach full swell capacity)

IT Imines
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (polyimines; absorbent polymer blend composition with ability to slowly reach full swell capacity)

IT 29299-74-9DP, Diallyldimethylammonium chloride-N,N'-methylenebisacrylamide copolymer, ion-exchanged 30280-72-9P, Acrylic acid-N,N'-methylenebisacrylamide copolymer 69824-22-2P, Acrylamidomethylpropanesulfonic acid-N,N'-methylenebisacrylamide copolymer
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (absorbent polymer blend composition with ability to slowly reach full swell capacity)

IT 9003-01-4, Poly(acrylic acid) 9012-76-4, Chitosan 158191-44-7, Sanwet IM 3900
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (absorbent polymer blend composition with ability to slowly reach full swell capacity)

IT 1398-61-4, Chitin 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol) 9002-98-6 9003-05-8, Poly(acrylamide) 9003-39-8, Poly(vinylpyrrolidone) 9004-32-4, Carboxymethylcellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropylcellulose 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9006-26-2, Ethylene-maleic anhydride copolymer 9057-06-1, Carboxymethyl starch 24991-23-9 25513-46-6, Poly(glutamic acid) 25608-40-6, Poly(aspartic acid) 26063-13-8, Poly(aspartic acid) 26099-09-2, Poly(maleic acid) 31851-82-8, Poly(N-Vinylmorpholine)
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (absorbent polymer blend composition with ability to slowly reach full swell capacity)

RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

- (1) Fox, A; US 5578661 A 1996 CAPLUS
- (2) Medtronic Inc; WO 9115250 A 1991 CAPLUS
- (3) Procter & Gamble; WO 9522358 A 1995 CAPLUS
- (4) Procter & Gamble; WO 9615163 A 1996 CAPLUS
- (5) Procter & Gamble; WO 9615180 A 1996 CAPLUS
- (6) Procter & Gamble; WO 9617681 A 1996 CAPLUS

REFERENCE 2

AN 128:114267 CA Full-text
 TI Preparation and use of superabsorbent linings for food packaging
 IN Jonas, Gerd; Klimmek, Helmut; Krause, Frank; Pflueger, Klaus
 PA Stockhausen G.m.b.H. und Co. K.-G., Germany
 SO Ger. Offen., 22 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DT Patent
 LA German
 IC ICM B01J020-28
 ICS C09K003-32; B32B007-00; B65D081-26
 ICA C08L005-00; C08L023-02; C08L027-00; C08L031-00; C08L033-00; C08L051-00; C08L063-00; C08L067-02; C08L069-00; C08L079-02; C08L039-00; C08J003-24; B01J020-26
 CC 17-4 (Food and Feed Chemistry)

Section cross-reference(s): 38

FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------|--|----------|----------|------------------|----------|
| PI | DE 19645240 | A1 | 19980108 | DE 1996-19645240 | 19961102 |
| | CA 2259476 | A1 | 19980115 | CA 1997-2259476 | 19970627 |
| | WO 9801299 | A1 | 19980115 | WO 1997-EP3380 | 19970627 |
| | W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW | | | | |
| | RW: GH, KE, LS, MM, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| | AU 9734386 | A | 19980202 | AU 1997-34386 | 19970627 |
| | AU 721524 | B2 | 20000706 | | |
| | EP 909237 | A1 | 19990421 | EP 1997-930431 | 19970627 |
| | EP 909237 | B1 | 20020612 | | |
| | R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE, PT, FI | | | | |
| | BR 9710220 | A | 19990810 | BR 1997-10220 | 19970627 |
| | CN 1228734 | A | 19990915 | CN 1997-197551 | 19970627 |
| | CN 1086633 | B | 20020626 | | |
| | JP 2000514007 | T | 20001024 | JP 1998-504717 | 19970627 |
| | AT 218972 | T | 20020615 | AT 1997-930431 | 19970627 |
| | ZA 9705987 | A | 19980130 | ZA 1997-5987 | 19970704 |
| | KR 2000022356 | A | 20000425 | KR 1998-710784 | 19981229 |
| | NO 9900033 | A | 19990305 | NO 1999-33 | 19990105 |
| | US 6350710 | B1 | 20020226 | US 1999-147476 | 19990225 |
| | US 20020031635 | A1 | 20020314 | US 2001-961431 | 20010925 |
| | US 20050074614 | A1 | 20050407 | US 2003-656179 | 20030908 |
| PRAI | DE 1996-19627409 | 19960706 | | | |
| | DE 1996-19645240 | 19961102 | | | |
| | WO 1997-EP3380 | 19970627 | | | |
| | US 1999-147476 | 19990225 | | | |
| | US 2001-961431 | 20010925 | | | |
| AB | Superabsorbent polymers are used in food packaging linings to absorb liqs., depress microorganism growth, and prevent migration of soluble components into the food. Novel and com. polymers are evaluated for their suitability for use based on a quotient derived from factors that include retention (the so-called "teabag test"), absorption against pressure, and the amount of soluble components. Acrylate polymers with appropriate quotient values were further cross-linked to enhance suitability for food use and superiority to com. starch-polyacrylate and cross-linked polyacrylate superabsorbers was demonstrated. | | | | |
| ST | food packaging superabsorbent lining polyacrylate | | | | |
| IT | Textiles | | | | |
| | (container containing absorbent; preparation and use of superabsorbent linings | | | | |
| | for food packaging) | | | | |
| IT | Vinyl compounds, biological studies | | | | |
| | RL: FFD (Food or feed use); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) | | | | |
| | (polymers; preparation and use of superabsorbent linings for food packaging) | | | | |
| IT | Food packaging materials | | | | |
| | Superabsorbents | | | | |
| | (preparation and use of superabsorbent linings for food packaging) | | | | |
| IT | Acrylic polymers, biological studies | | | | |
| | RL: FFD (Food or feed use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP | | | | |

(Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (preparation and use of superabsorbent linings for food packaging)
 IT 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (container containing absorbent; preparation and use of superabsorbent
 linings
 for food packaging)
 IT 51838-34-7P 139130-01-1P 201601-24-3P 201601-25-4P 201601-26-5P
 201601-27-6P 201601-28-7P 201601-29-8P 201601-30-1P
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP
 (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (preparation and use of superabsorbent linings for food packaging)
 IT 9003-01-4D, crosslinked 9086-70-8, Sanwet IM 1000 30280-72-9
 135991-38-7, Sanwet IM 5000S 158191-44-7, Sanwet IM 3900 201749-78-2,
 Salsorb 90P
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study);
 USES (Uses)
 (preparation and use of superabsorbent linings for food packaging)

REFERENCE 3

AN 126:119121 CA Full-text
 TI Coating substrates with superabsorbent and adhesive powders on substrates
 in an electric field
 IN Morris, Marion C.; Bomber, Robert R.; Chen, Franklin M. C.; Wideman,
 Ronald H.
 PA Kimberly-Clark Corporation, USA
 SO U.S., 18 pp., Division of U.S. Ser. No. 303,994.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM B32B027-00
 NCL 428286000
 CC 42-2 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
 Section cross-reference(s): 38, 63

FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------|--|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| PI | US 5585170 | A | 19961217 | US 1995-485950 | 19950607 |
| PRAI | US 1994-303994 | | 19940909 | | |
| AB | In the manuf. of disposable absorbent products, powders contg. superabsorbents (such as hydrogel-forming polymers) and(or) adhesives which are responsive to an elec. field are coated on substrates by contacting the substrates with the powders while an elec. field is generated in the space between the powder delivery means and the substrate. | | | | |
| ST | elec field coating process powder; hydrogel polymer powder coating process; adhesive powder coating process; superabsorbent polymer powder coating process; disposable absorbent product manuf | | | | |
| IT | Epoxy resins, processes RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process) (amine-crosslinked; coating substrates with superabsorbent and adhesive powders on substrates in an elec. field in manufacture of disposable absorbent products) | | | | |
| IT | Styrene-butadiene rubber, processes RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process) (block, triblock, adhesive; coating substrates with superabsorbent and adhesive powders on substrates in an elec. field in manufacture of disposable absorbent products) | | | | |
| IT | Adhesives Disposable diapers | | | | |

Electric field

Superabsorbents

(coating substrates with superabsorbent and adhesive powders on substrates in an elec. field in manufacture of disposable absorbent products)

IT Polyurethanes, processes

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process) (moisture-curable; coating substrates with superabsorbent and adhesive powders on substrates in an elec. field in manufacture of disposable absorbent products)

IT Coating process

(powder; coating substrates with superabsorbent and adhesive powders on substrates in an elec. field in manufacture of disposable absorbent products)

IT 106107-54-4 694491-73-1

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process) (styrene-butadiene rubber, block, triblock, adhesive; coating substrates with superabsorbent and adhesive powders on substrates in an elec. field in manufacture of disposable absorbent products)

IT 79-10-7D, 2-Propenoic acid, crosslinked polymers, sodium salts, processes

9000-30-0, Guar gum 9000-69-5, Pectins 9002-18-0, Agar 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol) 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 9003-47-8, Poly(vinylpyridine) 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9006-26-2, Ethylene-maleic anhydride copolymer 28517-76-2, Poly(vinylmorpholinone) 158191-44-7, Sanwet IM 3900 186100-45-8, Drytech 2024 186100-54-9, Sharpei

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process) (superabsorbent; coating substrates with superabsorbent and adhesive powders on substrates in an elec. field in manufacture of disposable absorbent products)

REFERENCE 4

AN 125:284997 CA Full-text

TI Liquid absorbent liner material based on polymeric fibers for personal care articles

IN Weber, Mary Eva Garvie; Gryskiewicz, Stanley Michael; Mayberry, Pamela Jean; Davis, James Arthur; Morman, Michael Tod; Meitner, Gary Howard; Collier, Leslie Warren, IV; Kollin, Nancy Donaldson; Cole, Douglas Bryan

PA Kimberly-Clark Corp., USA

SO S. African, 39 pp.

CODEN: SFXAXB

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM A61F

ICS A41B; B32B

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 38

FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------|-----------------------------------|------|----------|----------------------------|----------|
| | ----- | ---- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| PI | ZA 9410022 | A | 19950824 | ZA 1994-10022 | 19941215 |
| | EP 734238 | A1 | 19961002 | EP 1995-905382 | 19941216 |
| | EP 734238 | B1 | 20010919 | | |
| | R: BE, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, NL, SE | | | | |
| | CN 1515236 | A | 20040728 | CN 2002-200215619019941216 | |
| | US 6221460 | B1 | 20010424 | US 1995-527284 | 19950912 |
| PRAI | US 1993-169449 | | 19931217 | | |
| | WO 1994-US14402 | | 19941216 | | |

AB A liq. absorbing liner material comprises a facing layer and a support layer, said facing layer being joined to said support layer by a plurality of spaced-apart bonds forming peaks; peaks are being spaced from one another by channels, and a liquid absorbing material is disposed within said peaks for receiving liqs. The liquid absorbing liner material was prepared comprising a facing layer, i.e. a web material made of fibers having a polyethylene sheath surrounding a polyester core, and a backing layer, made of polyethylene sheath/polypropylene core bicomponent fibers. The liquid absorbent material used to fill the samples were made from webs having varying fiber comps., e.g. 60% 3.0d polyethylene/polyethylene terephthalate (PE/PET), 35% 1.8d PE/PET, and 5% polyethylene/polypropylene.

ST polymer fiber medical liq absorbent liner

IT Zeolites, biological studies
 RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (Abscents 5000; odor reducing agent, liquid absorbent liner materials based on polymeric fibers for personal care products)

IT Polyester fibers, biological studies
 Polypropene fibers, biological studies
 Rayon, biological studies
 RL: DEV (Device component use); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (blends with polyethylene fibers; liquid absorbent liner materials based on polymeric fibers for personal care products)

IT Pulp, cellulose
 (fluffed, composites containing Sanwet IM 3900 and; liquid absorbent liner materials based on polymeric fibers for personal care products)

IT Medical goods
 (absorbents, liquid absorbent liner materials based on polymeric fibers for personal care products)

IT Medical goods
 (bandages, liquid absorbent liner materials based on polymeric fibers for personal care products)

IT Siloxanes and Silicones, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (di-Me, ethoxylated, Y 12488; fibers treated with ; liquid absorbent liner materials based on polymeric fibers for personal care products)

IT Diapers
 (disposable, liquid absorbent liner materials based on polymeric fibers for personal care products)

IT Polyolefin fibers
 RL: DEV (Device component use); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (ethylene, blends with polyethylene fibers; liquid absorbent liner materials based on polymeric fibers for personal care products)

IT Medical goods
 (sanitary napkins, liquid absorbent liner materials based on polymeric fibers for personal care products)

IT 158191-44-7, IM 3900
 RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (composites containing wood pulp fluff and; liquid absorbent liner materials based on polymeric fibers for personal care products)

IT 182761-40-6, Arosurf PA 727
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (fibers treated with; liquid absorbent liner materials based on polymeric fibers for personal care products)

IT 9002-88-4, Polyethylene
 RL: DEV (Device component use); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (fibers, blends with polyester or rayon fibers; liquid absorbent liner materials based on polymeric fibers for personal care products)

IT 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 25038-59-9, Polyethylene terephthalate, biological studies
 RL: DEV (Device component use); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (fibers, blends with polyethylene fibers; liquid absorbent liner materials based on polymeric fibers for personal care products)

REFERENCE 5

AN 121:207840 CA Full-text
 TI Binding particles to fibers by hydrogen bonding
 IN Hansen, Michael R.; Young, Richard H.
 PA Weyerhaeuser Co., USA
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 112 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM B32B005-16
 ICS A61F013-15; B27N003-00
 CC 43-1 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)
 Section cross-reference(s): 38
 FAN.CNT 6

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 9404351 | A1 | 19940303 | WO 1993-US7780 | 19930816 |
| W: AU, BR, CA, JP, KR, NZ | | | | |
| RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE | | | | |
| US 5308896 | A | 19940503 | US 1992-931284 | 19920817 |
| US 5589256 | A | 19961231 | US 1992-931279 | 19920817 |
| CA 2140264 | A1 | 19940303 | CA 1993-2140264 | 19930816 |
| CA 2140264 | C | 20050913 | | |
| AU 9350198 | A | 19940315 | AU 1993-50198 | 19930816 |
| EP 655970 | A1 | 19950607 | EP 1993-920179 | 19930816 |
| EP 655970 | B1 | 20021009 | | |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE | | | | |
| JP 08500270 | T | 19960116 | JP 1994-506513 | 19930816 |
| JP 3497166 | B2 | 20040216 | | |
| BR 9306920 | A | 19990112 | BR 1993-6920 | 19930816 |
| EP 1217120 | A1 | 20020626 | EP 2002-6487 | 19930816 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE | | | | |
| EP 1219744 | A1 | 20020703 | EP 2002-7034 | 19930816 |
| EP 1219744 | B1 | 20041020 | | |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE | | | | |
| AT 225708 | T | 20021015 | AT 1993-920179 | 19930816 |
| ES 2181693 | T3 | 20030301 | ES 1993-920180 | 19930816 |
| ES 2182830 | T3 | 20030316 | ES 1993-920179 | 19930816 |
| AT 280264 | T | 20041115 | AT 2002-7034 | 19930816 |
| ES 2230413 | T3 | 20050501 | ES 2002-7034 | 19930816 |
| US 5447977 | A | 19950905 | US 1993-153819 | 19931115 |
| US 5609727 | A | 19970311 | US 1994-193301 | 19940207 |
| US 5614570 | A | 19970325 | US 1995-416338 | 19950404 |
| US 20020025435 | A1 | 20020228 | US 1998-35636 | 19980304 |
| US 6391453 | B2 | 20020521 | | |
| US 6521339 | B1 | 20030218 | US 2000-574633 | 20000518 |
| US 6596103 | B1 | 20030722 | US 2000-704328 | 20001101 |

| | | | | | |
|------|--|----|----------|----------------|----------|
| | US 20010021453 | A1 | 20010913 | US 2001-842615 | 20010426 |
| | US 20020164375 | A1 | 20021107 | US 2002-100858 | 20020318 |
| | US 6627249 | B2 | 20030930 | | |
| | US 20030201051 | A1 | 20031030 | US 2003-434507 | 20030507 |
| | US 7018490 | B2 | 20060328 | | |
| PRAI | US 1992-931059 | | 19920817 | | |
| | US 1992-931213 | | 19920817 | | |
| | US 1992-931277 | | 19920817 | | |
| | US 1992-931278 | | 19920817 | | |
| | US 1992-931279 | | 19920817 | | |
| | US 1992-931284 | | 19920817 | | |
| | EP 1993-920179 | | 19930816 | | |
| | EP 1993-920180 | | 19930816 | | |
| | WO 1993-US7780 | | 19930816 | | |
| | US 1993-107467 | | 19930817 | | |
| | US 1993-107469 | | 19930817 | | |
| | US 1993-108217 | | 19930817 | | |
| | US 1993-108218 | | 19930817 | | |
| | US 1993-108219 | | 19930817 | | |
| | US 1993-153819 | | 19931115 | | |
| | US 1994-181494 | | 19940112 | | |
| | US 1995-486686 | | 19950607 | | |
| | US 1996-675803 | | 19960705 | | |
| | US 1997-791335 | | 19970131 | | |
| | US 1998-35636 | | 19980304 | | |
| | US 1999-455080 | | 19991206 | | |
| | US 2000-704328 | | 20001101 | | |
| AB | Particles contg. groups capable of hydrogen bonding or coordinate covalent bonding are bonded to fibers containing groups capable of hydrogen bonding by using a binder containing groups capable of hydrogen bonding or coordinate covalent bonding, giving products which are easily densified. An aqueous solution of a polycaprolactone diol was sprayed onto superabsorbent acrylate-starch graft copolymer particles as the particles were added to air-entrained bleached kraft pulp fibers in a mixer, giving good bonding of particles to the fibers. | | | | |
| ST | hydrogen bonding superabsorbent particle fiber; polycaprolactone hydrogen bonding particle fiber; acrylate starch superabsorbent particle binding; pulp fiber binding superabsorbent particle; cellulose superabsorbent particle hydrogen bonding; absorbent particle hydrogen bonding particle | | | | |
| IT | Particles | | | | |
| | (absorbent, binding of fibers to, hydrogen bonding for) | | | | |
| IT | Fibers | | | | |
| | RL: USES (Uses) | | | | |
| | (binding of particles to, by hydrogen bonding) | | | | |
| IT | Pulp, cellulose | | | | |
| | (fibers, binding of particles to, compds. for hydrogen bonding in) | | | | |
| IT | Binding materials | | | | |
| | (hydrogen bond-forming, for absorbent particles with fibers) | | | | |
| IT | Hydrogen bond | | | | |
| | (in binding of absorbent particles to fibers) | | | | |
| IT | Absorbents | | | | |
| | (particles, binding of fibers to, hydrogen bonding for) | | | | |
| IT | Polyolefin fibers | | | | |
| | RL: USES (Uses) | | | | |
| | (ethylene, binding of absorbent particles to, by hydrogen bonding with binders) | | | | |
| IT | 62-76-0, Sodium oxalate 139-33-3, Disodium ethylenediamine tetraacetate 144-55-8, Sodium bicarbonate, miscellaneous 7632-50-0, Ammonium citrate 10043-01-3, Aluminum sulfate 158191-36-7, Favor 800 158191-44-7, IM 3900 | | | | |

RL: USES (Uses)
 (absorbent particles, binding of fibers to, by hydrogen bonding)

IT 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, esters, polymers with starch 9005-25-8D, Starch,
 acrylate-grafted
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (absorbent particles, binding of fibers to, hydrogen bonding for)

IT 56-40-6, Glycine, uses 56-81-5, Glycerin, uses 57-13-6, Urea, uses
 63-42-3, Lactose 65-49-6, p-Aminosalicylic acid 107-35-7, Taurine
 9002-98-6, Polyethylenimine 9003-01-4, Poly(acrylic acid) 9003-11-6,
 Polyethylene glycol-polypropylene glycol copolymer 9003-20-7, Poly(vinyl
 acetate) 9003-47-8, Poly(vinyl pyridine) 25265-71-8, Dipropylene
 glycol 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 25718-94-9, Polyglycine
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (binders, for combining absorbent particles with fibers by hydrogen
 bonding)

IT 24980-41-4D, diol derivs. 25248-42-4D, Poly(caprolactone) diol, diol
 derivs.
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (binders, for superabsorbent particles and fibers capable of hydrogen
 bonding)

IT 1333-74-0
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (hydrogen bond, in binding of absorbent particles to fibers)

IT 9004-34-6
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (pulp, fibers, binding of particles to, compds. for hydrogen bonding
 in)

=> e favor SXM 880/cn

E121 1 FAVOR SXM 75/CN
 E122 1 FAVOR SXM 7500/CN
 E123 1 --> FAVOR SXM 880/CN
 E124 1 FAVOR SXM 9100/CN
 E125 1 FAVOR SXM 9130/CN
 E126 1 FAVOR SXM 9145/CN
 E127 1 FAVOR SXM 9155/CN
 E128 1 FAVOR SXM 9300/CN
 E129 1 FAVOR SXM 9394/CN
 E130 1 FAVOR SXM 9543/CN
 E131 1 FAVOR T/CN
 E132 1 FAVOR Z 1030/CN

=> s e123

L20 1 "FAVOR SXM 880"/CN

=> d 120 all

L20 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

RN 303013-49-2 REGISTRY

ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 2000

CN Favor SXM 880 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

DR 303178-91-8

ENTE A polyacrylate superabsorbent (Stockhausen, Inc., Greensboro, NC)

MF Unspecified

CI PMS, MAN

PCT Manual registration

SR CA

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL

DT.CA CAPLUS document type: Patent

RL.P Roles from patents: BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
 15 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 15 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1

AN 143:393121 CA Full-text
 TI Differentially expanding absorbent structure
 IN Ranganathan, Sridhar; Radwanski, Fred R.; Day, Jenny L.; Krueger, Jeffrey J.; Lefkowitz, Gregory M.; Kellenberger, Stanley R.; Wilhelm, Hoa La
 PA USA
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 23 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM A61F013-15
 NCL 604367000
 CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
 FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------|----------------|--|----------|-----------------|----------|
| PI | US 20050228350 | A1 | 20051013 | US 2004-820636 | 20040408 |
| | WO 2005102236 | A1 | 20051103 | WO 2005-US1265 | 20050112 |
| | W: | AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | |
| | RW: | BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | |
| PRAI | US 2004-820636 | | 20040408 | | |

AB An absorbent structure expands to a greater extent along one surface than along an opposite surface when in the presence of a liquid. The absorbent structure may include a single layer, or 2 or more layers intimately bonded to one another. When in the presence of a liquid, the more expandable surface causes an increase in concavity in the X-Y plane of the structure, with the concavity being in the direction of the less expandable surface. One or both surfaces can be treated to adjust the resp. level of expandability. By inducing a formed shape upon hydration swelling, a trough shape can be generated to facilitate absorbent properties, containment, and fit. The invention includes absorbent articles having such an absorbent structure incorporated therein.

ST absorbent expanding diaper polymer

IT Medical goods
 (bandages; differentially expanding absorbent structure)

IT Absorbents
 Diapers
 Packaging materials
 Superabsorbents
 (differentially expanding absorbent structure)

IT Polyester fibers, biological studies
 Polyurethanes, biological studies
 Synthetic rubber, biological studies

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (differentially expanding absorbent structure)

IT Medical goods
 (dressings; differentially expanding absorbent structure)

IT Medical goods
 (incontinence pads; differentially expanding absorbent structure)

IT Medical goods
 (panty liners; differentially expanding absorbent structure)

IT Medical goods
 (sanitary napkins; differentially expanding absorbent structure)

IT Clothing
 (swimwear; differentially expanding absorbent structure)

IT Medical goods
 (tampons; differentially expanding absorbent structure)

IT Plastic foams
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (thermoplastic; differentially expanding absorbent structure)

IT Plastics, biological studies
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (thermosetting, foams; differentially expanding absorbent structure)

IT Clothing
 (training pants; differentially expanding absorbent structure)

IT 303013-49-2, Favor SXM 880 866549-74-8, ESC-HR 6
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (differentially expanding absorbent structure)

REFERENCE 2

AN 142:483414 CA Full-text

TI Integrally formed absorbent materials, absorbent products, and making them

IN Sawyer, Lawrence Howell; Adam, Gabriel Hammam; Chambers, Leon E.; Cobbs, Susan Kathleen; Conrad, John Herbert; Daley, Michael Allen; Dodge, Richard Morris; Elliker, Peter Robert; Lefkowitz, Gregory Marc; Lennon, Eric Edward; Makoui, Kambiz Bayat; McDowall, Debra Jean; Melius, Shannon Kathleen; Ranganathan, Sridhar; Zhang, Xiaomin

PA USA

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 26 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM B32B005-26

ICS B32B005-16

NCL 442415000

CC 40-10 (Textiles and Fibers)

Section cross-reference(s): 38, 43, 63

FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------|----------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| PI | US 20050112979 | A1 | 20050526 | US 2003-720299 | 20031124 |
| PRAI | US 2003-720299 | | 20031124 | | |

AB An in-line formed web or other material (such as foams) having major surfaces in the X-Y plane and a depth in the Z direction is suitable for use as an integral fluid distribution and fluid retention material in a disposable absorbent article. The web or material contains multiple zones of material which may have both thermoplastic fibers/materials and absorbent material components. The multiple zones can have different compns. of thermoplastic fibers/materials and absorbent material as applied in-line by various arrangements of thermoplastic melt dies and absorbent fiber/material dispensers. By arranging ≥ 2 of the multiple zones in an opposing relation overlaid in the Z-axis direction of the web/material, a gradient can be formed

in the Z-direction of the web/material. In the case of airforming, by coordinating the timing and deposition of the material onto a forming wire, ≥ 1 of the multiple zones is arranged to have intermittent material deposition in ≥ 1 of a machine direction or a cross direction of the web. Thus the in-line formed integrated web has a Z-direction gradient of air laid material zones and zones of different materials intermittently placed in either the machine direction or the cross direction and may be customized according to the specific need for a single overall structure having fluid intake, distribution and retention properties in an absorbent article.

ST disposable diaper manuf
IT Absorbents
Cellulose pulp
Disposable diapers
Superabsorbents
(integrally formed absorbent materials)
IT Plastic foams
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(integrally formed absorbent materials)
IT 852245-58-0, SP 1284 852245-59-1, Favor SXM 9394
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(integrally formed absorbent materials)
IT 303013-49-2, Favor SXM 880
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(superabsorbent; integrally formed absorbent materials)

REFERENCE 3

AN 142:374991 CA Full-text
TI Superabsorbent polymer aqueous paste and coating
IN Ahmed, Iqbal; Jones, Angela M.; Tomlin, Scott; Smith, Scott J.
PA Stockhausen, Inc., USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 8 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM C08K003-20
NCL 524458000
CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
Section cross-reference(s): 37

FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|----|---|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| | ----- | ---- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| PI | US 20050080182 | A1 | 20050414 | US 2003-685080 | 20031014 |
| | US 7163969 | B2 | 20070116 | | |
| | WO 2005037894 | A1 | 20050428 | WO 2004-US34004 | 20041014 |
| | W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | |
| | RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, | | | | |

SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE,
SN, TD, TG

EP 1673405 A1 20060628 EP 2004-795198 20041014
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK

CN 1867617 A 20061122 CN 2004-80030267 20041014
BR 2004015350 A 20061212 BR 2004-15350 20041014
JP 2007512390 T 20070517 JP 2006-535330 20041014
US 20070088100 A1 20070419 US 2006-610707 20061214

PRAI US 2003-685080 20031014
WO 2004-US34004 20041014

AB Title aq. superabsorbent polymer paste comprises a blend of (A) 1-5 wt% of
superabsorbent polymer particles (e.g., Favor SXM 880) and (B) 95-99 wt% of an
aqueous water-soluble polymer solution (e.g., acrylic acid-dimethylaminoethyl
acrylate copolymer sodium salt). The present invention is also directed to a
coated substrate comprising a substrate material (e.g., perforated
polypropylene sheet) and the aqueous superabsorbent polymer paste. The
present invention is also directed to a method for reducing the loss of
circulation fluids into flow passages of a subterranean formation during well
drilling, completion or work over operations, by using the aqueous
superabsorbent polymer paste of the present invention.

ST superabsorbent water sol polymer aq paste coating well drilling

IT Polyamides, miscellaneous
RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)
(aromatic, substrate; superabsorbent polymer aqueous paste and coating)

IT Cellulose pulp
Cotton fibers
(substrate; superabsorbent polymer aqueous paste and coating)

IT Acrylic polymers, miscellaneous
Carbon fibers, miscellaneous
Glass fibers, miscellaneous
Polyamides, miscellaneous
Polyesters, miscellaneous
Polyolefins
Rayon, miscellaneous
RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)
(substrate; superabsorbent polymer aqueous paste and coating)

IT Superabsorbents
(superabsorbent polymer aqueous paste and coating)

IT Polymer blends
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(superabsorbent polymer aqueous paste and coating)

IT Polymers, uses
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material
use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(water-soluble; superabsorbent polymer aqueous paste and coating)

IT 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9003-07-0, Polypropylene
RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)
(substrate; superabsorbent polymer aqueous paste and coating)

IT 303013-49-2, Favor SXM 880
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(superabsorbent; superabsorbent polymer aqueous paste and coating)

IT 545715-14-8P, Acrylic acid-dimethylaminoethyl acrylate copolymer sodium
salt
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material
use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(water-soluble polymer; superabsorbent polymer aqueous paste and coating)

RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
(1) Anon; International Search Report in PCT US2004034004 2005
(2) Anon; Written Opinion of the International Searching Authority in PCT

US2004034004 2005

- (3) Flautt; US 6380298 B1 2002 CAPLUS
- (4) Flynn; US 6488999 B1 2002 CAPLUS
- (5) Heying; US 6581701 B1 2003
- (6) Houben; US 6013325 A 2000 CAPLUS
- (7) Pappas; US 5817713 A 1998 CAPLUS
- (8) Walker; US 4635726 A 1987

REFERENCE 4

AN 142:157452 CA Full-text
 TI Surface treatment of absorbent materials for absorbent articles with good gel bed permeability and centrifuge retention capacity
 IN Qin, Jian; Zhang, Xiaomin; Graverson, Debra Ann
 PA Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc., USA
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 16 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM A61F013-15
 ICS A61F013-20
 NCL 604367000
 CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
 Section cross-reference(s): 63
 FAN.CNT 1

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|------------------|----------|
| US 20050027268 | A1 | 20050203 | US 2003-631916 | 20030731 |
| WO 2005016393 | A1 | 20050224 | WO 2004-US10205 | 20040402 |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| EP 1654014 | A1 | 20060510 | EP 2004-801842 | 20040402 |
| R: BE, DE, FR, GB, SE | | | | |
| BR 2004013115 | A | 20061003 | BR 2004-13115 | 20040402 |
| CN 1859932 | A | 20061108 | CN 2004-80028604 | 20040402 |
| JP 2007500765 | T | 20070118 | JP 2006-521810 | 20040402 |
| TW 264300 | B | 20061021 | TW 2004-93121239 | 20040716 |
| PRAI US 2003-631916 | | 20030731 | | |
| WO 2004-US10205 | | 20040402 | | |

AB An absorbent material is formed at least in part of a crosslinked polymer. The absorbent material has a centrifuge retention capacity (Centrifuge Retention Capacity Test) ≥ 20 g/g and a gel bed permeability under load (Gel Bed Permeability Under Load Test) $\geq 200 \times 10^{-9}$ cm² or a free swell gel bed permeability (Free Swell Gel Bed Permeability Test) $\geq 2,500 \times 10^{-9}$ cm. The crosslinked polymer may comprise either at least about 75% anionic polymer or at least about 75% cationic polymer. In one embodiment, the crosslinked polymer is surface treated with a water soluble non-crosslinked polymer having a potential for becoming charged opposite that of the cross-linked polymer. Thus, 30 g Favor SXM 9543 a superabsorbent material was surface-treated with

2.5% (based on superabsorbent) Catiofast PR 8106 in water (at swell ratio 2.5), showing improved centrifuge retention capacity and gel bed permeability.

ST surface treatment absorbent article material gel bed permeability; Catiofast surface treated Favor superabsorbent centrifuge retention capacity

IT Medical goods
(absorbents; surface treatment of absorbent materials for absorbent articles with good gel bed permeability and centrifuge retention capacity)

IT Polyelectrolytes
(anionic, crosslinked, absorbents; surface treatment of absorbent materials for absorbent articles with good gel bed permeability and centrifuge retention capacity)

IT Polyelectrolytes
(cationic, crosslinked, absorbents; surface treatment of absorbent materials for absorbent articles with good gel bed permeability and centrifuge retention capacity)

IT Medical goods
(hygienic materials, uses; surface treatment of absorbent materials for absorbent articles with good gel bed permeability and centrifuge retention capacity)

IT Absorbents
(medical; surface treatment of absorbent materials for absorbent articles with good gel bed permeability and centrifuge retention capacity)

IT Absorbents
Surface treatment
(surface treatment of absorbent materials for absorbent articles with good gel bed permeability and centrifuge retention capacity)

IT Diapers
(uses; surface treatment of absorbent materials for absorbent articles with good gel bed permeability and centrifuge retention capacity)

IT Polymers, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(water-soluble, surface treatment agent; surface treatment of absorbent materials for absorbent articles with good gel bed permeability and centrifuge retention capacity)

IT 26336-38-9D, Polyvinylamine, cationized 222625-61-8, Catiofast PR 8106 933470-98-5, Catiofast VFH
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(surface treatment agent; surface treatment of absorbent materials for absorbent articles with good gel bed permeability and centrifuge retention capacity)

IT 194739-20-3, Drytech 2035 303013-49-2, Favor SXM 880 438632-06-5, Favor SXM 9543
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(surface treatment of absorbent materials for absorbent articles with good gel bed permeability and centrifuge retention capacity)

REFERENCE 5

AN 142:140127 CA Full-text
 TI Odor-mitigating compositions
 IN Parkhurst, Stephen L.; Osborn, Morey E.
 PA USA
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 18 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM A61L009-015

ICS A61L009-02
 NCL 424076200
 CC 59-6 (Air Pollution and Industrial Hygiene)
 Section cross-reference(s): 62, 63
 FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|----|---|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| PI | US 20050008608 | A1 | 20050113 | US 2003-614417 | 20030707 |
| | WO 2005006862 | A2 | 20050127 | WO 2004-US21322 | 20040702 |
| | WO 2005006862 | A3 | 20050224 | | |
| | W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |

PRAI US 2003-614417 20030707

AB The invention includes compns., devices, systems and methods for mitigating odors, pollutants and toxins from a gaseous or liquid environment. The present invention relates to devices that contain a formulation for removing foul odors from the air. In certain embodiments the present invention provides odor-mitigating reagents that are substantially incapable of leaching from the device during ordinary use. The present invention also contemplates applications where the invention can be safely worn in contact with the user's skin or hair. Certain embodiments of the invention therefore particularly relate to devices such as diapers, shoe liners, sanitary pads, wound dressings, face masks and the like. Another aspect of the invention contemplates applications wherein the device can be used in indoor and outdoor settings where it is desirable that the odor-controlling reagents not leach out of the device as a result of contact with liqs. Related embodiments of the invention include landfill odor abatement covers and various interior and industrial air fresheners.

ST odor mitigation compn polymeric reagent diaper incontinence pad; air purifier landfill cover odor control compn polymeric reagent

IT Alcohols, uses
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (C12-14, ethoxylated, as promoter; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT Polyethers, uses
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (as polymeric promoter; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT Feces
 Urine
 (deodorization of; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT Air purification
 (deodorization; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT Medical goods
 (dressings; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT Air purification

(filtration; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as
diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT Deodorants (personal)
(hair preps.; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as
diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(halides, as disinfectant; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in
items such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill
covers)

IT Medical goods
(incontinence pads; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items
such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT Solid wastes
(landfill, covers for; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items
such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT Shoes
(linings; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as
diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT Clothing
Safety devices
(masks; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as
diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT Surfactants
(nonionic; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as
diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT Air filters
Air fresheners
Air purification apparatus
Diapers
Disinfectants
Odor and Odorous substances
(odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as diapers,
incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT Lewis acids
Lewis bases
Polyoxyalkylenes, reactions
RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical
process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as diapers,
incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT Halides
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(quaternary ammonium halides, as disinfectant; odor-mitigating compns.
and use thereof in items such as diapers, incontinence pads, air
purifiers and landfill covers)

IT Clothing
Hair
Skin
(safe contact with; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items
such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT Medical goods
(sanitary napkins; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items
such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, esters, polymers
RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical
process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
("G" series, from Grain Processing Corp., as polymeric reagent
component; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as
diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT 77-92-9, Citric acid, reactions
 RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (as Lewis acid; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT 497-19-8, Sodium carbonate, reactions 584-08-7, Potassium carbonate 13397-26-7, Calcite, reactions
 RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (as Lewis base; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses) (as disinfectant; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT 2893-78-9, Dichloroisocyanuric acid sodium salt
 RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (as oxidizing agent; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT 25322-68-3, Polyethylene oxide 25322-69-4, Polypropylene oxide
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses) (as polymeric promoter; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT 186270-48-4, Water-Lock A 140 195739-91-4, Carbopol Ultrez 10 303013-4 9-2, Favor SXM 880 485824-97-3, Water-Lock A 120 824417-04-1, Hysorb 8200 824418-96-4, Favor SXM 7500
 RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (as polymeric reagent component; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT 260557-10-6, Aridall 1460
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses) (as polymeric reagent component; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT 7757-83-7, Sodium sulfite
 RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (as reducing agent; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT 7631-86-9, Fumed silica, uses
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses) (colloidal, support material; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT 7664-41-7, Ammonia, processes
 RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); REM (Removal or disposal); PROC (Process) (odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT 823821-70-1, L 588
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses) (odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT 93-59-4, Perbenzoic acid 937-14-4
 RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(oxidizer; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as
diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)
IT 413569-08-1, Polyacrylate homopolymer, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(superabsorbent; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such
as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

REFERENCE 6

AN 141:76816 CA Full-text
TI High capacity absorbent structure and method for producing same
IN Fell, David A.; Bosselaar, Cornelius
PA Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc., USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 23 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61F013-15
ICS A61F013-20
NCL 604378000
CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------|--|--|----------|------------------|----------|
| PI | US 20040122394 | A1 | 20040624 | US 2002-327836 | 20021223 |
| | US 6888044 | B2 | 20050503 | | |
| | CA 2509210 | A1 | 20040722 | CA 2003-2509210 | 20031103 |
| | WO 2004060415 | A1 | 20040722 | WO 2003-US34901 | 20031103 |
| | W: | AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | |
| | RW: | BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | |
| | AU 2003287461 | A1 | 20040729 | AU 2003-287461 | 20031103 |
| | EP 1575627 | A1 | 20050921 | EP 2003-781700 | 20031103 |
| | R: | AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK | | | |
| | BR 2003017117 | A | 20051025 | BR 2003-17117 | 20031103 |
| | TW 248821 | B | 20060211 | TW 2003-92133797 | 20031202 |
| | MX 2005PA06066 | A | 20050816 | MX 2005-PA06066 | 20050607 |
| PRAI | US 2002-327836 | | 20021223 | | |
| | WO 2003-US34901 | | 20031103 | | |
| AB | An absorbent core for use in an absorbent article such as a diaper, training pant, feminine hygiene product, or an incontinence product includes a stabilized first absorbent layer and a second absorbent layer that contains a superabsorbent and absorbent fibers treated with a non-fugitive densification agent, e.g. glycerin. An absorbent core consisting of an upper absorbent layer formed with FAVOR SXM-880 31, Trevira 2 denier 3 mm Type 255 bicomponent binder fiber 9, and NB-416 Kraft pulp 60 %, and a second absorbent layer containing fibers treated with a densification agent (ND-416) and superabsorbent (Drytech 2035 M) was prepared for making pantyliners. | | | | |
| ST | absorbent fiber densification agent treatment superabsorbent | | | | |
| IT | Cellulose pulp (NB-416; high capacity absorbent structure containing superabsorbent and absorbent fibers treated with non-fugitive densification agent) | | | | |

IT Polyester fibers, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (Trevira; high capacity absorbent structure containing superabsorbent and absorbent fibers treated with non-fugitive densification agent)

IT Medical goods
 (absorbents; high capacity absorbent structure containing superabsorbent and absorbent fibers treated with non-fugitive densification agent)

IT Superabsorbents
 (high capacity absorbent structure containing superabsorbent and absorbent fibers treated with non-fugitive densification agent)

IT Cellulose pulp
 (kraft; high capacity absorbent structure containing superabsorbent and absorbent fibers treated with non-fugitive densification agent)

IT Absorbents
 (medical; high capacity absorbent structure containing superabsorbent and absorbent fibers treated with non-fugitive densification agent)

IT Medical goods
 (panty liners; high capacity absorbent structure containing superabsorbent and absorbent fibers treated with non-fugitive densification agent)

IT 9004-34-6, CR-1654, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (ND 416; high capacity absorbent structure containing superabsorbent and absorbent fibers treated with non-fugitive densification agent)

IT 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 194739-20-3, Drytech 2035
 303013-49-2, Favor SXM-880 473275-52-4, Drytech 2035M 666258-30-6, Celbond T 255
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (high capacity absorbent structure containing superabsorbent and absorbent fibers treated with non-fugitive densification agent)

RE.CNT 196 THERE ARE 196 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

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 (2) Allison; US 4531945 A 1985
 (3) Anon; GB 1333081 1973
 (4) Anon; GB 1462441 1977 CAPLUS
 (5) Anon; EP 0139351 A2 1985
 (6) Anon; JP 60220137 1985 CAPLUS
 (7) Anon; EP 0260108 A1 1988 CAPLUS
 (8) Anon; EP 0319314 A2 1989
 (9) Anon; DE 4013015 A1 1990
 (10) Anon; EP 0416427 A1 1991 CAPLUS
 (11) Anon; WO 9109583 1991
 (12) Anon; WO 9116871 1991
 (13) Anon; JP 04046915 1992
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AN 140:28508 CA Full-text
 TI Extruded super absorbent web, absorbent article, and manufacturing process
 IN Copat, Marcelo S.; Wilhoit, Darrel Loel; Shah, Bakhtiar Alam; Faridi,
 Niloufar; Pearson, Laurence T.
 PA Tredegar Film Products Corporation, USA
 SO PCT Int. Appl., '96 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent

LA English
 IC ICM B32B005-16
 ICS B32B005-26; B32B027-04; B32B027-12; D04H001-00; D04H003-00
 CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
 Section cross-reference(s): 63

FAN.CNT 1

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|-----------------|--|----------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 2003106162 | A1 | 20031224 | WO 2003-US19010 | 20030617 |
| W: | AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | |
| RW: | GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | |
| AU 2003245530 | A1 | 20031231 | AU 2003-245530 | 20030617 |
| US 20040078015 | A1 | 20040422 | US 2003-462752 | 20030617 |
| EP 1517783 | A1 | 20050330 | EP 2003-739157 | 20030617 |
| R: | AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK | | | |
| JP 2005529768 | T | 20051006 | JP 2004-513023 | 20030617 |
| US 2002-388746P | | 20020617 | | |
| WO 2003-US19010 | | 20030617 | | |

AB An absorbent article includes ≥1 topsheet, an absorbent core, an optional distribution layer, and a backsheet, ≥1 of which comprises ≥1 layer of an extruded superabsorbent web. The superabsorbent webs can be made by heating and mixing blends of thermoplastic resins and absorbent polymers in a continuous process, and then preferably extruding the web. The extruded superabsorbent web can be flat or formed, stretched, or unstretched, and coextruded or laminated with or to other materials.

ST superabsorbent extruded film thermoplastic absorbent polymer blend

IT Medical goods

(absorbents; extruded super absorbent web laminate with topsheet, absorbent core, and backsheet for absorbent articles)

IT Laminated plastic films

Nonwoven fabrics

Superabsorbents

(extruded super absorbent web laminate with topsheet, absorbent core, and backsheet for absorbent articles)

IT Polyesters, uses

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(extruded super absorbent web laminate with topsheet, absorbent core, and backsheet for absorbent articles)

IT Absorbents

(medical; extruded super absorbent web laminate with topsheet, absorbent core, and backsheet for absorbent articles)

IT Medical goods

(panty liners; extruded super absorbent web laminate with topsheet, absorbent core, and backsheet for absorbent articles)

IT Polymer blends

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (thermoplastic resins/absorbent polymers; extruded super absorbent web laminate with topsheet, absorbent core, and backsheet for absorbent

articles)

IT Plastics, uses
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (thermoplastics; extruded super absorbent web laminate with topsheet, absorbent core, and backsheet for absorbent articles)

IT 24937-78-8, Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (Elvax 3134; extruded super absorbent web laminate with topsheet, absorbent core, and backsheet for absorbent articles)

IT 25053-53-6, Ethylene-methacrylic acid copolymer
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (Optema TC-120; extruded super absorbent web laminate with topsheet, absorbent core, and backsheet for absorbent articles)

IT 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 26221-73-8, Affinity PL 1280 252044-54-5, Dowlex 2247A
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (extruded super absorbent web laminate with topsheet, absorbent core, and backsheet for absorbent articles)

IT 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9010-77-9, Ethylene-acrylic acid copolymer
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (extruded super absorbent web laminate with topsheet, absorbent core, and backsheet for absorbent articles)

IT 303013-49-2, Favor SXM 880 477890-50-9, FAVOR PAC 100
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (superabsorbents; extruded super absorbent web laminate with topsheet, absorbent core, and backsheet for absorbent articles)

RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
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 (2) Stone; US 6353149 B1 2002 CAPLUS
 (3) Wang; US 6329468 B1 2001 CAPLUS

REFERENCE 8

AN 140:6337 CA Full-text
 TI Material enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous process conditions
 IN Lange, Nancy Birbiglia; Reeves, William Grover; Melius, Shannon Kathleen
 PA Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc., USA
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 20 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 545,156.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM B32B005-16
 NCL 428407000
 CC 43-9 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)
 Section cross-reference(s): 38, 63
 FAN.CNT 3

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------|--|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| PI | US 20020150761 | A1 | 20021017 | US 2001-36755 | 20011221 |
| | US 6720073 | B2 | 20040413 | | |
| | US 6387495 | B1 | 20020514 | US 2000-545156 | 20000407 |
| | WO 2003057764 | A2 | 20030717 | WO 2002-US37655 | 20021121 |
| | WO 2003057764 | A3 | 20031106 | | |
| | W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | |
| | RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| | AU 2002352891 | A1 | 20030724 | AU 2002-352891 | 20021121 |
| | EP 1465940 | A2 | 20041013 | EP 2002-789851 | 20021121 |
| | R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK | | | | |
| PRAI | MX 2004PA05294 | A | 20040913 | MX 2004-PA5294 | 20040602 |
| | US 2000-545156 | | 20000407 | | |
| | US 1999-129744P | | 19990416 | | |
| | US 2001-36755 | | 20011221 | | |
| AB | WO 2002-US37655 | | 20021121 | | |
| | An absorbent composite that can handle complex fluids and maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads even after the material has been subjected to rigorous processing conditions. The absorbent composite includes an inhomogeneously crosslinked superabsorbent polymer having a highly crosslinked outer shell. The surface of the superabsorbent polymer includes a protective fibrous coating material and an association agent. | | | | |
| ST | assocn agent fluidization cellulose coating polyacrylate superabsorbent complex fluid; silica water assocn fluidization coating polyacrylate superabsorbent complex fluid; perlite water assocn fluidization coating polyacrylate superabsorbent complex fluid | | | | |
| IT | Medical goods (absorbents; inhomogeneously crosslinked superabsorbent coated particles material enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous process conditions) | | | | |
| IT | Perlite RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses) (coating material, Silklee 25M or Ryolex 39; inhomogeneously crosslinked superabsorbent coated particles material enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous process conditions) | | | | |
| IT | Diapers Hygroscopic substances Superabsorbents (inhomogeneously crosslinked superabsorbent coated particles material enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous process conditions) | | | | |
| IT | Absorbents (medical; inhomogeneously crosslinked superabsorbent coated particles material enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous process conditions) | | | | |
| IT | Fluidization (of coating material; inhomogeneously crosslinked superabsorbent coated | | | | |

particles material enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous process conditions)

IT Swelling, physical
(of superabsorbent; inhomogeneously crosslinked superabsorbent coated particles material enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous process conditions)

IT Cellulose pulp
(powdered-coating material; inhomogeneously crosslinked superabsorbent coated particles material enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous process conditions)

IT 7732-18-5, Water, processes
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process)
(distilled, association agent; inhomogeneously crosslinked superabsorbent coated particles material enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous process conditions)

IT 7631-86-9, Zeofree 5175A, uses 9004-34-6, Excel 110, uses
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(powdered-coating material; inhomogeneously crosslinked superabsorbent coated particles material enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous process conditions)

IT 194739-20-3, Drytech 2035 303013-49-2, Favor SXM 880
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(superabsorbent; inhomogeneously crosslinked superabsorbent coated particles material enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous process conditions)

RE.CNT 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

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(2) Ahr; US H1909 H 2000
(3) Anon; EP 0339461 B1 1993
(4) Anon; WO 96/14885 1996 CAPLUS
(5) Anon; WO 97/27884 1997 CAPLUS
(6) Anon; WO 98/48857 1997 CAPLUS
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(8) Anon; WO 00/69383 2000 CAPLUS
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(25) Reeves; US 6387495 B1 2002 CAPLUS
(26) Rezai; US 5713881 A 1998
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(31) Wang; US 5843575 A 1998

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 (33) Wang; US 5851672 A 1998
 (34) Wang; US 5858535 A 1999
 (35) Young; US 5230959 A 1993

REFERENCE 9

AN 139:382756 CA Full-text
 TI Meltblown absorbent fibers and composites and their manufacture
 IN Qin, Jian; Wang, James Hongxue; Wisneski, Anthony John; Tsai, Fu-jya
 Daniel
 PA USA
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 13 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM D04H001-00
 ICS D04H003-00; D04H005-00; D04H013-00; D02G003-00
 NCL 428364000
 CC 40-10 (Textiles and Fibers)
 FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------|---|--|----------|-----------------|----------|
| PI | US 20030219594 | A1 | 20031127 | US 2002-154607 | 20020523 |
| | WO 2003099345 | A1 | 20031204 | WO 2003-US6798 | 20030305 |
| | WO 2003099345 | A9 | 20040902 | | |
| | W: | AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | |
| | RW: | GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | |
| | AU 2003220036 | A1 | 20031212 | AU 2003-220036 | 20030305 |
| | BR 2003010007 | A | 20050215 | BR 2003-10007 | 20030305 |
| | EP 1506024 | A1 | 20050216 | EP 2003-716324 | 20030305 |
| | R: | AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK | | | |
| | CN 1652827 | A | 20050810 | CN 2003-810300 | 20030305 |
| PRAI | US 2002-154607 | | 20020523 | | |
| | WO 2003-US6798 | | 20030305 | | |
| AB | An absorbent fiber is produced from a melt processable polymer. An absorbent composite includes the absorbent fiber in addition to natural fibers and superabsorbent material. A coform material with both superabsorbent particles FAVOR SXM 880 and wood pulp fluff CR 1654 at a ratio of 48% superabsorbent particles, 26% polyvinyl alc. and 26% wood pulp fluff was formed, a solution including 5% KYMENE and 0.5% surfactant Rhodamox LO was sprayed onto the surface of the coform material, and the coform material was heat cured at 150° for 3 h. The coform material exhibited an AUZL value in 0.9% NaCl saline as high as 23 g/g. | | | | |
| ST | vinal fiber cellulose pulp superabsorbent nonwoven | | | | |
| IT | Medical goods | | | | |
| | (absorbents; meltblown absorbent web and composites for) | | | | |
| IT | Medical goods | | | | |
| | (incontinence pads; meltblown absorbent web and composites for) | | | | |
| IT | Absorbents | | | | |
| | (medical; meltblown absorbent web and composites for) | | | | |

IT Disposable diapers
(meltblown absorbent web and composites for cores for)

IT Vinal fibers
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); POF (Polymer in formulation); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(meltblown absorbent web and composites of water-swellaable)

IT Natural fibers
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(meltblown absorbent web and composites of water-swellaable and)

IT Nonwoven fabrics
(meltblown absorbent web and composites of water-swellaable fiber and pulp)

IT Superabsorbents
(meltblown absorbent web and composites of water-swellaable fiber and pulp and)

IT Cellulose pulp
(meltblown absorbent web and composites of water-swellaable fibers and)

IT Polyoxymethylenes, uses
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
(precursor to water-soluble fiber for meltblown absorbents)

IT Clothing
(swimwear; meltblown absorbent web and composites for)

IT 77-92-9, Citric acid, uses 111-30-8, Glutaric dialdehyde 2224-15-9, Ethylene glycol diglycidyl ether 173717-69-6, Xylene 557LX
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(crosslinker; meltblown absorbent web and composites of water-swellaable fibers and)

IT 212197-76-7, Ecomaty AX-10000
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); POF (Polymer in formulation); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(meltblown absorbent web and composites of water-swellaable)

IT 9002-98-6 9003-01-4, Polyacrylic acid 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 9003-11-6, Ethyleneoxide-propylene oxide copolymer 9004-57-3, Ethyl cellulose 9004-59-5, Methylcellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxy propyl cellulose 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose 25322-68-3, Polyethylene oxide 25322-69-4, Polypropylene oxide 26336-38-9, Polyvinylamine
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
(precursor to water-soluble fiber for meltblown absorbents)

IT 303013-49-2, Favor SXM 880
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); POF (Polymer in formulation); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(superabsorbents; meltblown absorbent web and composites of water-swellaable fiber and pulp and)

REFERENCE 10

AN 139:118100 CA Full-text

TI Superabsorbent enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous process conditions

IN Lange, Nancy Birbiglia; Reeves, William Grover; Melius, Shannon Kathleen

PA Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc., USA; Kimberly-Clark Co.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 54 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM C08J003-12
ICS C08J003-24; A61L015-28; A61L015-00; C08C001-00; A61F013-15

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------|---|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| PI | WO 2003057764 | A2 | 20030717 | WO 2002-US37655 | 20021121 |
| | WO 2003057764 | A3 | 20031106 | | |
| | W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | |
| | RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| | US 20020150761 | A1 | 20021017 | US 2001-36755 | 20011221 |
| | US 6720073 | B2 | 20040413 | | |
| | AU 2002352891 | A1 | 20030724 | AU 2002-352891 | 20021121 |
| | EP 1465940 | A2 | 20041013 | EP 2002-789851 | 20021121 |
| | R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK | | | | |
| | MX 2004PA05294 | A | 20040913 | MX 2004-PA5294 | 20040602 |
| PRAI | US 2001-36755 | | 20011221 | | |
| | US 2000-545156 | | 20000407 | | |
| | WO 2002-US37655 | | 20021121 | | |
| AB | An absorbent composite that can handle complex fluids and maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads even after the material has been subjected to rigorous processing conditions, includes an inhomogeneously crosslinked superabsorbent polymer having a highly crosslinked outer shell. The surface of the superabsorbent polymer includes a protective fibrous coating material, e.g., cellulose powder, wood pulp, etc., and an association agent, e.g., H2O, volatile organic solvent, aqueous solution of film-forming material, and/or adhesive. The fibers are attached to the outer shell and extend from the shell at a substantially perpendicular angle. For example, coating of Drytech 2035 particles in a fluidized bed with Excel 110 or Zeofree 5175A (granulated precipitated silica) in presence of H2O, enhanced the absorbency under load (AUL) over the uncoated absorbent before and after ball milling. | | | | |
| ST | superabsorbent particle coating cellulose fiber absorbency under load enhancement; polyacrylate superabsorbent particle coating silica absorbency under load enhancement; ball milling superabsorbent particle absorbency under load enhancement | | | | |
| IT | Perlite | | | | |
| | RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (Silkleer 25M, Ryolex 39; superabsorbent enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous process conditions) | | | | |
| IT | Cellulose pulp (fibrous coatings on absorbent particles, Sulfatate HJ; superabsorbent enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous process conditions) | | | | |
| IT | Coating materials (fibrous; superabsorbent enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous process conditions) | | | | |
| IT | Superabsorbents (superabsorbent enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous process conditions) | | | | |
| IT | 7631-86-9, Silica, uses | | | | |
| | RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (Zeofree 5175A, coatings on absorbent particles; superabsorbent | | | | |

enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads
following rigorous process conditions)

IT 7732-18-5, Water, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(distilled, association agent; superabsorbent enhancement to maintain high
absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous process
conditions)

IT 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs.
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(fibers, coatings on absorbent particles; superabsorbent enhancement to
maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous
process conditions)

IT 9004-34-6, Excel 110, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(powdered, coating on absorbent particles; superabsorbent enhancement to
maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous
process conditions)

IT 194739-20-3, Drytech 2035 303013-49-2, Favor SXM 880
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(superabsorbent enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under
high loads following rigorous process conditions)

=> d history

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:25:53 ON 09 APR 2008)
CHARGED TO COST=USPTO

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:26:12 ON 09 APR 2008
CHARGED TO COST=USPTO

E US20060189738/PN
L1 1 S E3
S 1314-13-2/REG#

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:28:56 ON 09 APR 2008
CHARGED TO COST=USPTO
L2 1 S 1314-13-2/RN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:28:56 ON 09 APR 2008
CHARGED TO COST=USPTO
L3 97376 S L2
S 1344-28-1/REG#

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L4 1 S 1344-28-1/RN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:29:28 ON 09 APR 2008
CHARGED TO COST=USPTO
L5 297471 S L4
L6 18381 S L3 AND L5
S 7631-86-9/REG#

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:30:15 ON 09 APR 2008
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L7 1 S 7631-86-9/RN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:30:15 ON 09 APR 2008
CHARGED TO COST=USPTO
L8 413483 S L7

L9 18381 S L3 AND L5
 L10 16982 S L3 AND L8
 E RESIN+ALL/CT
 E RESINS+ALL/CT
 E (RESINS OR "RESIN" OR "RESINIFICATION" OR "RESINOLS" OR "GUM"
 L11 870491 S (RESINS OR "RESIN" OR "RESINIFICATION" OR "RESINOLS" OR "GUM"
 E HYDROGELS+ALL/CT
 L12 21359 S (HYDROGELS OR "GELS" (L) "HYDRO-" OR "ACRYLAMIDE-N,N'-METHYLE
 E ABSORBENTS+ALL/CT
 E ABSORBENTS+ALL/CT
 L13 25826 S (ABSORBENTS OR "ABSORBENTS" OR "ABSORPTION AGENTS" OR "HYGROS
 L14 42 S L9 AND ((L11 AND L13) OR L12)
 L15 50 S L10 AND ((L11 AND L13) OR L12)
 L16 59 S L14 OR L15
 L17 43 S L16 AND (PY<2004 OR AY<2004 OR PRY<2004)
 L18 59 FOCUS L16 1-

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 E SANWET 3900/CN
 E SANWET
 E SANWET IM 3900/CN
 L19 3 S E111-E113
 E FAVOR SXM 880/CN
 L20 1 S E123

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